The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

October 15, 1938

Japan's New 'Taishiin'

AN EDITORIAL

★

Writers' Junket

★

South China Invasion

★

Japan's Military Machine

BY H.G.M. LABATT-SIMON

★

War and China's Colleges

BY FRANK C.H. TAO

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Volume 86 Number 7

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What People Are Saying

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Crack Troops

The Editor, *China Weekly Review:*

You'll undoubtedly find of interest information on the Chinese soldiers around the Kiukiang-Nanchang sector. They seem a fairly tough lot—as far as fighting goes, I mean—in good spirits, fairly well equipped. I doubt if any Chinese force is fighting on equal terms as far as equipment goes, but on the Mahuiling, Singtze sectors they had plenty of guts. They had pretty good officers and amazingly good hospital and dressing service. The 50th troop of Boy Scouts, from Shanghai, are doing a swell piece of work in the sector as wound dressers, stretcher bearers, ambulance attendants. They really have courage and work like hell with no thought of gaining face. They are cheerful and the morale is tops. Before I left, a good many young girl volunteers had gone up, too. Malaria, dysentery, cholera were very bad. There was little medicine which made it worse. I've never in my life seen such utterly vicious mosquitos as the ones in this sector. It was impossible to take a bath. The view of the battlefield from Kuling was magnificent, although I spent half my days dodging the bloody planes. They're doggone irritating.

AN OBSERVER.

Hankow, September 27, 1938.

⁂

When "An Observer" picked his crack troops it was no mere guess. On October 10, Chinese reported that army units along the Kiukiang-Nanchang front smashed through Japanese lines and annihilated 20,000 troops of the Japanese 101st and 106th divisions. The China Weekly Review accepts Chinese claims of victory, but questions number of slain.

No Fond Farewells

The Editor, *China Weekly Review:*

The Japanese correspondent who telegraphed the "Orang Outang" story from the war front deserves to receive a medal of the "anti-fascists" by Sig. Benito Mussolini or Herr Hitler. We are expecting that the Japanese will circulate another sensational story through their "trumpet" or **Domei News Agency**, that "General Chiang Kai-shek is the head of the notorious bandits in China..." It is not a surprise to your readers that the Japanese government wants to sever her relations with the League of Nations. In my opinion, she ought to! I have been wondering why an assembly consisting of civilized nations have been able to accept or detain the membership of such a nation. However, it is just as well that all the international crooks have left the League. How is it possible to permit these crooks to sit with decent people and honest citizens of various nations whose only zeal is to better the condition of the world and try to keep peace. Certainly, Japan has nothing in common with them.

SON OF CHINA.

Shanghai, October 8, 1938.

Relief Progress

The Commentator, *China Weekly Review:*

Here is the report on the result of the second meeting of the committee which grew out of your radio appeal. It was decided that the most can be accomplished by enlarging and cooperating with the work already started at Amoy Road by the Salvation Army. The committee will visit that work at the earliest opportunity. It was agreed that the Executive Committee of the Womans' Clubs of Shanghai, through the Daughters of the American Revolution, be asked to approached the Shanghai Municipal Council with reference to removing the large quantity of salvaged effects now stored at Amoy Road, feeling free to make suggestions to us. The announcement was made that Mr. H. C. Kung, Educational Secretary of the S.M.C., is planning to have the estimated 80,000 untaught children in this city taught by the 1,000 unemployed Chinese teachers at minimum salaries—a bare living. This is a great undertaking. In the meantime, those interested will put into operation such personal plans for helping these children, as appeals to them in addition to their interest in what is already being done.

(Mrs.) CHAS G. McD.

Shanghai, October 11, 1938.

Appeal to Medical Men

The Editor, *China Weekly Review:*

In a recent trip to Changsha, I inspected some of the fine work being done by the National Red Cross of China under the capable direction of Dr. Robert Lim of the P.U.M.C. I was literally amazed to see the high standard of efficiency being maintained in each department of this organization, which only goes to prove that China is capable of achieving almost anything given the right leadership. Anyone wishing to help China's cause cannot do better than send their offerings to the National Red Cross of China which I can confidently state spends every penny it receives in the wisest and most profitable manner. Furthermore, Dr. Lim urgently needs the services of more qualified surgeons, doctors and male nurses; and I wonder whether it would not be possible for you to issue in the **China Weekly Review** an appeal to the medical profession of China.

G. L. G. S.

Hankow, October 2, 1938.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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In the United States Court for China

HARRY MORRIS STUCKGOLD,
Plaintiff,
vs.
MARGARET ELIZABETH STUCKGOLD,
Defendant.

Cause No. 4361
Civil No. 2240
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China
September 26, 1938.
WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by his attorney, has this 26th day of September, 1938, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 26th day of September, 1938, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court;" and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 26th day of September, 1938, Harry Morris Stuckgold, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has she been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last year previous to the 26th day of September, 1938;

NOW THEREFORE it is this 26th day of September, 1938, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review", a weekly paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 15th day of October, 1938, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

NELSON E. LURTON,
Special Judge.

In the United States Court for China

AMADO MAGOALAZ, YUZON,
Plaintiff,
vs.
OLIVA REYES ALMARIO YUZON,
Defendant.

Cause No. 4364
Civil No. 2243
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China,
October 6th, 1938.
WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS Plaintiff herein, by his attorney, has this 6th day of October, 1938, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 6th day of October, 1938, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 6th day of October, 1938, Amado Magoalaz Yuzon, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has she been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last year previous to the 6th day of October, 1938;

NOW THEREFORE it is this 6th day of October, 1938, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a weekly paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 29th day of October, 1938, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

NELSON E. LURTON,
Special Judge.

密勒氏評論報

The China Weekly

REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

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AMERICAN R. C. DELEGATE SUPPORTED "ZONES," JAPANESE OPPOSED!

THE departure of the French Jesuit Priest, Father Jacquinot, for Hankow has aroused interest in the proposed establishment in that city of a refugee zone similar to that created in Shanghai at the conclusion of the warfare on this front. It was rumored here that the chief object of Jacquinot's trip was to assist in the organization of a similar place of refuge in the Wuhan area.

Unlike the situation here, the idea of creating a zone that would be immune from bombing and gunfire in the Hankow district, became a subject of serious controversy. As a result it was reported that the Central Government had done little to put the plan into effect, at least, not prior to the arrival of Jacquinot.

Miss Agnes Smedley, voicing the views of certain Chinese groups, strongly opposed the creation of a refugee zone on the ground that it constituted misguided humanitarianism and would only assist Japanese economic domination of Hankow and the entire Yangtsze Valley. Instead of trying to confine the civilian population in refugee zones from which they eventually would be evicted into Japanese hands, she recommended that the entire civilian population should be evacuated from the city to interior places.

Miss Smedley predicted a repetition of the "rape of Nanking" unless all Chinese, excepting women over 60 years of age and children under 6 years, were evacuated. "They are the only ones safe near Japanese troops," she declared. She therefore recommended that foreign funds being expended with the idea of creating refugee zones should be used to finance evacuation of the civilian population. In her opinion the only Chinese civilians kept in Hankow should be those capable of bearing arms against their enemies. "Present blind attempts of misguided humanitarianism to create refugee zones will result in eventual murder of thousands of Chinese civilians . . . . as the refugees would, after a few months, have to be turned out of the camps . . . . to fall into Japanese hands to be murdered or become slaves."

The Chinese Government's seeming lack of interest in the zone idea, that is, until recently, was explained on the ground that official interest in such a proposal would constitute admission of defeat. The Chinese also declared that Japanese promises to protect such zones would be violated on some ground or other. In this connection the spokesman called attention to reports circulated by *Domei*, the *Asahi Shimbun* and *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun* early last September as evidence of Japan's efforts to utilize the refugee zone idea as a means of preventing the Chinese from making any attempt whatever to defend the environs of Hankow.

According to a report from Washington on Sept. 9, the idea of creating a refugee zone had aroused deep interest, but there had been no official approval of any particular neutralization plan. The Government, at the time was trying to make an arrangement for the protection of some 300 Americans and their "substantial" interests in Hankow, according to *United Press*.

Of more potent interest was a report in *Time Magazine*, July 4 last of the quadrennial conference of the International Red Cross in London. The American delegate, Norman H. Davis, former U. S. Ambassador-at-Large, and now chairman of the American Red Cross, proposed, with the approval of President F. D. Roosevelt, the creation of zones that would be immune from bombing. Curiously this resolution received the support of the German and Italian delegates, but was opposed by the Japanese and the delegate representing Gen. Franco's section of Spain.

Mr. Davis declared, "Something must be done to restore civilization to a sanity which will at least stop the killing of the helpless and innocent by warring forces." It was also pointed out in the report of the Red Cross convention that the Japanese had refused aid from the Red Cross.

⁂

Two recent developments at Hankow were of special interest in connection with the discussions pertaining to the creation of a refugee zone. Three weeks ago the Chinese authorities ordered the evacuation of 20,000 women from Hankow. Transportation was provided for them to go to Chungking where the civilian branches of the Government were already located.

At about the same time the Japanese announced conditions for their acceptance of the proposal for creating a refugee zone. The Japanese conditions were:

"No Chinese troops shall be allowed to pass a specified area; no Chinese arms or munitions shall be allowed to pass through or be stored in a specified area; Chinese troops shall be prevented from using specified areas as a background for operations; no Chinese military leader shall be allowed to use specified area as a center of espionage or any other operations designed to hamper the Japanese forces; Japanese forces may attack Chinese troops or military establishments 1,000 yards outside the area and will not assume responsibility for damages to foreign interests from stray bullets."

STOCKHOLDERS REVOLT

Influential Pittsburgh business men and women have started a "stockholders revolt" to prevent Pittsburgh corporations from sending shipments to Japan. The move was launched at a meeting at the Yale-Harvard-Princeton club sponsored by the "Boycott Japan" committee; the plan is to circulate petitions among stockholders to force abandonment of Japanese sales.—*The Nation*.

Japan Creates "Taishiin" Bureau or Secondary Foreign Office to Handle China Affairs

THE Japanese Foreign Office, popularly known in Tokyo as the "Gaimusho," or the "Kasumigaseki," by foreign diplomats, press correspondents and others having business with the foreign affairs department of the Japanese Government, has been "shorn of its fame and prestige," to quote from an editorial on the subject published by the Tokyo *Asahi Shimbun* on Oct. 6.

To put it another way, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo has been reduced, or is in process of being reduced to a position somewhat resembling the status of the corresponding organ in the German or Italian Governments—where few persons, even within the country, can name the man who holds the nominal post of Foreign Minister. The present Army-dominated Cabinet in Japan has even gone Hitler and Mussolini one better by not only firing two foreign ministers within the brief period of six months, but refusing, for the present at least to appoint a minister to this heretofore important cabinet post.

When the American Ambassador Joseph G. Grew, or the British Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Craigie, or the ambassador of any other foreign government calls at the Gaimusho, he will not be met by a Minister of Foreign Affairs, but by a vice-minister. The man holding the post of foreign minister concurrently, Premier Prince Konoye, has decided (*Hochi Shimbun*, Oct. 7) "to ignore all traditions and usages observed in foreign countries and will not see foreign envoys in principle, except when attending the ceremony for presentation of credentials to the Emperor when a new foreign diplomat arrives in the Japanese capital."

Instead of meeting a properly constituted Foreign Minister, or the Premier, holding the post concurrently, the foreign ambassador will be ushered into the office of a vice-minister, who in the present instance may be one of two men, Renzo Sawada, who now holds the comparatively minor post of Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Peiping and a *de facto* adviser to the North China Provisional Government. Sawada will receive the appointment "in recognition of his routine ability," another way of saying that he is acceptable to the Kwantung branch of the Imperial Army which controls Manchuria and dominates North China. His choice is regarded as a "safe one," from the standpoint of the Army (*Asahi Shimbun*, Oct. 6).

The other man whom the foreign diplomats may meet is Takashi Kurihara, who also has been chosen by the Army as a safe man to head the East Asiatic Bureau of the Foreign Office. Kurihara is now Minister to Rumania, but previously he served in the posts of First Secretary of Embassy in Hsinking, Manchukuo and later Consul-General at Tientsin. According to the *Asahi*, Mr. Kurihara, "is not a man of smooth dealing but rather the opposite type." While he has held important posts on the Continent, "he does not know China too much," to quote further from the *Asahi* (Oct. 6), apparently meaning by this that while he is familiar with conditions in China he is not "pro-Chinese," a state of mind which is to be abhorred, in the opinion of the War Office clique.

Since neither Sawada or Kurihara are in Tokyo (both have been ordered to travel home by speediest air-service), the post of vice-minister of foreign affairs will be filled temporarily by the present Vice-Minister, Horinouchi, who has been appointed Ambassador to the United States in place of Hiroshi Saito, who has resigned and at the same time refused to accept the post of Foreign Minister, following the resignation of Gen. Ugaki.

Since these stirring developments, resulting in the resignations of a half-dozen high Japanese diplomats of ambassadorial rank, are indicative of the deep dissention which exists in political circles in Japan, it is of interest that the causes behind the developments should be examined, at least from the standpoint of their effect on Japanese policy with respect to developments on the China front.

In the first place, the "wrecking" of the Tokyo Foreign Office and the subordination of that important branch of the Japanese Government to a new organ soon to be created under the name of "Taishiin" or "Board of China Affairs," is a matter of international significance. In practical terms it means that Japan has removed China, and all questions pertaining to China, from the realm of ordinary diplomacy. From the standpoint of Japan's relations with foreign governments, Japan has placed all China questions concerned with ECONOMICS, BANKING, CULTURAL RELATIONS, CONTROL OF MONOPOLY CORPORATIONS IN NORTH AND CENTRAL CHINA, ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS, under the jurisdiction of the new board—the "Taishiin."

Aside from developments within the realm of the subjects enumerated in the foregoing paragraph, the Foreign Office will still have control over "diplomacy," according to an analysis of the new situation which was published in the *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun* on September 6.

ARMY HAD A PRECEDENT

As already indicated in previous discussions in these columns, the present crisis had its origin in a schism within the Cabinet which developed shortly after the beginning of hostilities in North China fifteen months ago. The issue was fundamental in that it involved the *democratic* handling of the China question through the Foreign Office which is in active contact with the whole world, or the handling of the China question by the autocratic and dictatorial Army General Staff, through a special board created within the Cabinet. The Army had a precedent for its action through the creation of a somewhat similar "Manchurian Affairs Bureau" in the Cabinet shortly after the Mukden "incident" in 1931. Everyone is familiar with the fact that all dealings with Manchuria have been effectively eliminated from the realm of the Tokyo Foreign Office. The Japanese Army, or the Kwantung branch of the Army, to be correct, can do anything it wishes in China's former northeastern provinces. It can create monopolies destroying millions of dollars in properties and business of foreign companies, and any protests resulting therefrom lodged with the Foreign Office can have little more effect than if lodged in Hsinking. There the Japanese Ambassador and Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, one and the same man, rules with complete power over the lives and destinies of 30,000,000 Chinese—with an iron hand that must make Hitler and Mussolini envious.

True, the so-called Manchurian Affairs Bureau is headed by the Premier, as will be the case with the "Taishiin," or Board of China Affairs, but the real power will be wielded by the General Staff of the War Office. All foreign issues arising from the Army's handling of the China situation, will go to the Board of China Affairs and will be handled by that organ exclusively. The ambassador of any foreign power, having a complaint about the Japanese Army's dealings with foreigners and their interests in China, will be compelled to lodge his protest with a vice-minister of the Foreign Office who will tell him that the question "will be referred to the Board of China Affairs." And that probably will be the end of it, unless the foreign power concerned is prepared to go to the extent of threatening military force —in other words—war.

To show that these are not idle words, it is only necessary to read the following quotations from editorial references to the subject which have appeared in the Tokyo newspapers since the first of the present month:

WHAT THE PAPERS SAID

Nichi-Nichi Shimbun—"Any such biased argument that because China is a foreign country, any organ to take charge of China affairs must come within the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office does not deserve any attention . . . . Every person recognizes the fact that the task of constructing a new China is too great to be performed by the Foreign Office alone . . . . the necessary long-term construction work is intended to be conducted in accordance with the will of the people as a whole to the rejection of the self-satisfied policy of bureaucrats . . . . members of the China policy council will be persons of ability rather than persons of dignity."

Asahi Shimbun—"When the China Board and its branches have been established, a large number of Foreign Office officials will be shifted to these establishments. There will be some Foreign Office officials who will be asked to hold posts in the new China Board concurrently . . . . in these circumstances, a third big shift of officials, to follow the coming in of the second shift, may also be expected."

Yosuke Matsuoka, President of the South Manchuria Railway, in the *Chugai Shogyo Shimpo*—"I wish Prince Konoe-san, who is a descendant of Kampaku (chief adviser to ancient Emperors) would be a life-long Prime Minister of Japan . . . . It would be a serious matter if Konoe-san should resign before the Chiang Kai-shek regime is overthrown."

Nichi-Nichi Shimbun—"The reason why the question of creating the projected central organ on China policy has caused so much trouble is the ambiguity of the aim of the 'Five Minister Conference' which was created after the Konoye Cabinet had been reconstructed . . . . Even the authorities of the Government did not fully appreciate the significance of the creation of the Five-Minister Conference . . . . There is no need to emphasize that the Five-Minister Conference is intended as the highest organ to determine measures of the national policy of this country toward China . . . ."

Note—The Five-Minister Conference, a sort of "inner-cabinet" was composed of the Ministers of War, Navy, Foreign Affairs and Finance. The creation of the "Taishiin" or Board of China Affairs will have the effect of legalizing the Five-Minister Conference, as the five ministers will automatically become vice-presidents of the China organ under Konoye who will become President.

Domei—"The Board not only will deal with affairs pertaining to the settlement of the China hostilities, but will also handle measures designed to strengthen the socalled Anti-Comintern Bloc . . . . All diplomatic affairs supposedly will be excluded from the scope of the Board . . . . therefore whenever action in that field is found necessary, the President of the Board will confer with the Foreign Minister."

Note—Since Prince Konoye, the President of the Board is also Premier and concurrently Foreign Minister, he will settle diplomatic questions pertaining to China by holding a conference with himself as he has already announced his intention of not receiving foreign ambassadors!

Nichi-Nichi Shimbun—"There is no denying the fact that the proposal to create a central organ on the nation's policy toward China was born of an atmosphere wherein non-confidence was voiced in regard to the diplomatic service before the Konoye Cabinet was reconstructed. Accordingly it was thought that if the military authorities' formula should be realized in its original form, it would mean the existence of two foreign offices and some of the members of the diplomatic service feared that they might become jobless . . . . In consideration of these conditions, the officials of the foreign office thought it might be well to have the projected China policy organ headed by the Foreign Minister . . . . but the formula worked out provides that the projected organ will execute the measures of national policy as determined by the Five-Minister Conference . . . ."

Miyako Shimbun—(Referring to the question of whether or not to appoint a new foreign minister following the resignation of Gen. Ugaki) "The full-service Foreign Minister issue is to be postponed unsettled . . . . the situation remains such that both for the sake of lifting the additional burden of complex and irksmse diplomatic duties from the shoulders of the busy Premier and in order to combat the feeling that Japan is lacking in men capable of taking the place vacated by Gen. Ugaik, a Foreign Minister will be required . . . . In this connection a Kasumigaseki (foreign office) man remarked, 'Would it be too hasty to bring a Foreign Office man in right after Ugaki . . . It has been said that before the appointment of Gen. Ugaki that a Minister chosen from the diplomatic service would be able to do nothing . . . . On the other hand, Gen. Ugaki did not seem to have been a satisfactory response of the anti-foreign office-ites, to the general expectation that a non-foreign office man ought to be able to do something . . . ."

Asahi Shimbun—"Immediately after the decision of Premier and Foreign Minister Konoye not to appoint a full-time Foreign Minister and continue to carry on as concurrent Foreign Minister, the matter of shifting vice-ministers and the chief of the East Asiatic Bureau had to be taken up . . . . But the shift should be designated as 'personnel transfer' rather than as 'Foreign Minister Konoye's personnel, because these transfers really had been decided upon under the previous Foreign Minister, Gen. Kazushige Ugaki."

Hochi Shimbun—"The Government intends to abolish the diplomatic advisory system as it was instituted under Gen. Ugaki and is now no longer needed.

Of some significance in conncetion with these developments was a statement by one Zembei Horikiri (*Hochi Shimbun*, Oct. 4), member of an organization known as "Toa Kokusai Kenkukai," which was formed for the purpose of investigating Japan's national policy in Asia." Mr. Horikiri said that since Hitler had once been a sergeant in the army and Konrad Henlein of Sudentin fame, had occupied a similar position, Japan should also be looking for a suitable army sergeant of "extraordinary talent," selected from the rank and file of soldiers to assume the helm of affairs.

***

A further radical development in Japanese diplomacy, likely to follow shortly, is, according to the *Nichi-Nichi*, complete withdrawal from all connections with the League of Nations, including all cultural, social and technical activities of an international character. This action apparently was being taken as a result of Japan's animosities over the League's decision to authorize the application of sanctions. Japan officially withdrew from the League, shortly after the League's adoption of the report of the Lytton Commission in censuring Japan for the seizure of China's northeastern provinces. But while Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan's chief delegate to the League, officially "walked Japan out of the world conference of 53 nations," the Japanese Government continued its participation in the League's non-political activities. But of more importance, Japan announced her intentions of continuing her control of the South Seas Islands which she had seized from Germany in the World War and was holding under a mandate from the League of Nations. Her decision to hold the Mandated Islands by force of arms, irrespective of the opinions of members of the League or other nations of the world, was recently reiterated.

***

Officials of the "Reformed Government" who recently evacuated the New Asia Hotel in Hongkew have established their headquarters at the Central Hotel in Nanking. As Chinese guerillas were active in the suburbs of Nanking, no one is allowed in the streets after 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

Several days ago there arrived in Shanghai from Japan a number of attractive Japanese young ladies, all dressed in white uniforms somewhat resembling the attire of nurses. But they were not nurses, according to *Domei*, they were waitresses and chamber-maids who had been specially trained for the purpose of attending to the wants of officials of the Reformed Government at Nanking, who had established their headquarters at the Central Hotel!

Chun Hung-sheng, formerly judge of the Shanghai First Special District Court, who recently joined Nanking as counsellor to the Nanking Municipal Government, was making preparations for the re-opening of the Nanking District Court.

Nanking's population now is estimated at about 400,000, which is less than half of the total prior to the hostilities, according to Japanese report.

FU SIAO-EN AS SHANGHAI MAYOR?

Of greater significance, even than developments at Nanking, was the report during the week that Fu Siao-en, once a leading banker and businessman in Shanghai, but for the past decade in political retirement at the Japanese port of Dairen in Manchuria, had decided to "heed the call" to become Mayor of the Chinese Muni-

cipality of Shanghai, the "call" in this instance being that of the Japanese Army rather than that of the Chinese people over whom he might, under ordinary circumstances, be expected to rule.

Pressure had been exerted to force the resignation of the Formosan Soo Hsi-wen, who was brought here and appointed "mayor" shortly after the Chinese troops had withdrawn and the Japanese military authorities had come into control of the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai and surrounding countryside. No one, that is, no foreigners and very few Chinese ever had an opportunity of seeing the elusive Soo Hsi-sen, who was kept closely guarded by the Japanese Army in the industrial section of Pootung, located across the Whangpoo from the International Settlement and French Concession. The government over which Soo, with the support of the Japanese Army, was supposed to rule was known as the "Ta-Tao" or "Great Way" Government, but it never succeeded in creating any confidence on the part of the public, Chinese or foreign, and as a result of recent disclosures by the Police Department of the International Settlement and the U. S. Marine Corps, the "Ta-Tao" Government turned out to be a bunch of second-rank racketeers and gangsters, most of whom had previous police records. It was these disclosures which caused the Japanese military authorities to drop Soo Hsi-sen and his associates and cast about for a new Mayor in whom the public might be expected to have some confidence.

Mr. Fu Siao-an

The choice fell on Fu Siao-en, 67-year old native of Chekiang province, who had previously been active in business and banking in Shanghai a decade ago but who backed the wrong horse when the nationalist movement swept upward from Canton. Fu, who was then head of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, supported Gen. Sun Chuang-fang, then military controller of Chekiang and the Shanghai district. His support of Gen. Sun consisted largly of lending him ships with which to move his troops. As a result, when the Nationalist came into power they issued a warrant for Mr. Fu's arrest and in consequence he was forced to go to Dairen where he resided under Japanese protection until quite recently when he returned to Shanghai, and, according to report, he succeeded in recouping much of his fortune which he lost by being on the wrong side of the Nationalist Revolution.

According to his official biography, Mr. Fu was an expectant Taotai under the late Ching dynasty, was granted third grade official rank and permitted to wear the Blue Button with Flowery Peacock Feather. He was active in shipping and ship-building and industrial activities, official finance in connection with government banks, tobacco and wine monopoly tax bureaus and was superintendent of the Shanghai Mint, chairman of the Shanghai and General Chambers of Commerce, compradore of the Asia Bank, predecessor of the present Chase Bank, compradore of the American Banknote Company, director of Shanghai Dock and Engineering, Han Yeh Ping Coal and Iron Works at Hankow, etc. He was the recipient of various decorations from the old Peking Governments and from the Italian and French Governments, being a Chevalier of the French "National de la Legion d'honneur."

ASSASINATIONS CONTINUE

Wu Hsiao-hou, leading member of the "Peace Maintenance Committee" in Yangchow, was assassinated on Sept. 28, death inflicted by ax wounds.

Political motive was ascribed behind the assassination of Hsiao Ping-chen, high official of the International Dispensary on October 1 near Honan Road. Hsiao was formerly secretary to Chen Chun, Nanking's Interior Minister. It was claimed he had refused a post at Nanking under Chen.

"Manchukuo" and Nanking man exchange trade agents, *Domei* reported. The "Manchukuo Economic Mission," now visiting in Germany reported that Poland was contemplating *de jure* recognition "Manchukuo."

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The National Government issued a mandate, commending the meritorious services of Tang Shao-yi, who was recently murdered at Shanghai. A sum of $5,000 was appropriated for his funeral expenses. Japanese alleged that Cantonese leaders in the Kuomintang and National Government were threatening mass resignation following the murder of Tang Shao-yi. It was alleged that Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui was the first to send in his resignation, followed by several others including Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council, Tsou Lu and Chin Shu-jen, leading members of the Government Council.

Chou En-lai, well-known Communist leader, returned to Hankow from Shensi, where he attended a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The meeting, Chen said, pledged continued full support to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the campaign of resistance against Japanese aggression.

Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, former Commander of the 29th Army, whose troops first clashed with the Japanese following the Lukouchiao Incident in July 1937, is now in Kweilin, Kwangsi, where he recently arrived from Hengchow in Hunan. Gen. Sung has retired from active service.

A party of four foreign diplomats arrived at Kunming, Capital of Yunnan, Baron J. Guillaume, Belgian Minister; M. R. de Lago, Brazilian Minister; Baron de Bos van Steenwijk, Netherlands Minister; Dr. Joao Maria da Silva de Labre E. Lima, new Portuguese Minister.

The third conference of representatives of the various racial groups in Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) is now in session at Tihwa, capital of the province. 669 delegates from 14 racial groups were present. Gen. Sheng Shih-tsai, Defence Commissioner of Sinkiang Border, pledged support to the Government's campaign of resistance.

DOUBLE-TEN

"Double-Tenth" Anniversary, marking the 27th year of the founding of the Chinese Republic, was greeted with a smashing Chinese victory on the Kiangsi front.

GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK

In a special message to the nation, General Chiang Kai-shek called for further sacrifices to secure the independence and liberty of China. General Chiang recalled the statement he made on October 10 last year, when he said that China was not fighting for six months or a year, but would continue resistance until her independence was completely won and the principle of international justice upheld. Fifteen months have elapsed since the campaign of resistance started. In order to attain permanent peace and save the nation from extinction, General Chiang urged that the people must be prepared to make even greater sacrifices. Reaffirming the unconquerable spirit of China, the message concluded with a stirring appeal, "Let us fulfil our historic mission with determination and bear our hardships uncomplainingly."

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang declared that 450 million Chinese are resisting the Japanese invasion with one heart and one mind. The Chinese people firmly believe in their ultimate victory. The spirit of sacrifice engendering the spirit of resistance is bound to demoralize the enemy and lead to their defeat. The greater China's sacrifices, the firmer her determination to resist will make more glorious the final victory. Emphasizing that China is also fighting for the maintenance of world peace and international justice, the Committee's statement declared, "Without China, there can be no righteousness and no justice; without China, there can be no world and no humanity."

DR. H. H. KUNG

Confidence in the successful outcome of the present campaign of resistance was expressed in a message issued by Dr. H. H. Kung, President of the Executive Yuan. Despite the fifteen months of hostilities, China's monetary situation remained stable. The people were urged to redouble their efforts in economic reconstruction and enhancing production in the rear so as to facilitate the campaign of prolonged resistance. The message expressed satisfaction with the decision of the League of Nations to apply Article 16 of the Covenant on sanctions against Japan.

Expressing profound gratitude for the spirit of sacrifice and loyalty with which the Chinese troops have carried out the orders in resisting the Japanese invasion since the outbreak of the Lukouchiao Incident, the National Government dispatched a message of

comfort to the soldiers at the front. The officers and soldiers were urged to redouble their efforts for the attainment of final victory. Chairman Lin Sen also sent a personal message of congratulations to General Chiang Kai-shek, commending him for his able direction of the campaign of resistance during the past fifteen months.

EUGENE CHEN

Eugene Chen, former Foreign Minister, in an article contributed to the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*, emphasized the crucial character of the impending battle for the control of Wuhan cities. Mr. Chen described the forthcoming battle as the last one which will decide the war. For the Chinese to win the last battle in this war of invasion, Mr. Chen enumerated three "imperatives" or conditions for Chinese victory. The first "Imperative" is strengthened leadership. This is to be effected by the transformation of the existing one-man party leadership into a national group leadership, consisting of General Chiang Kai-shek himself and two to four of the fittest men among his fellow countrymen who, as a war-government, are to exercise in the manner and spirit of modern rulers the supreme power that is now wielded by the General alone.

The second "imperative" is that since the war of resistance can be won only by the Nation as a whole and not by a section of it whether in the form of the Kuomintang or any other of the United Front parties, there must be a mobilization of the entire man-power, material resources and moral energies of the Chinese people and conversion of these "raw materials" into maximum war-power. This can be carried through by the transformation of the United Front into a real National Front.

The third "imperative" is that the National Government, strengthened by becoming truly *national* through ceasing to be a purely party government, must work for effective foreign assistance and co-operation in order to increase the striking force of the Chinese war-power. To realize this objective, there must be a throuogh reorganization of the Chinese diplomatic front in personnel, in strategical conceptions, in tactical means and in recognition of the fact that the active sectors of the front lie not only in Chungking but in Europe and America. The "imperative" also calls for a reasoned formulation of a general foreign policy based on existing world realities as well as of specific policies regarding Soviet Russia, Great Britain, France, and the United States.

WANG CHING-WEI

Unwavering confidence in victory is essential to the success of China's armed resistance and national reconstruction, declared Wang Ching-wei, Deputy General Executive of the Kuomintang and Chairman of the Central Political Council. When we have confidence," he said, "we can muster our mental and physical energy in carrying on our armed resistance; therefore self-confidence is imperative."

The Double-Tenth Anniversary was observed in Shanghai as a National Holiday, with the National Flags flying in full colors. A movement was launched on the day with a fourfold purpose: to solicit contribution of gold to the state so as to strengthen China's financial situation, to solicit contribution of 500,000 winter coats for Chinese troops at the front and war refugees in the rear, to raise funds for the purchase of airplanes by Chinese children in Shanghai and to solicit funds for the relief of refugees in Shanghai.

On the occasion of the Double Tenth, the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association at Chungking headed by Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, received a telegram from the Committee for the Development of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries from Soviet Russia, expressing the latter's admiration and respect for China's firm resistance against the Japanese aggression.

JAPANESE ARREST JEWS IN HARBIN PROMOTE FASCISTS HERE

Four Russian Jews at Harbin named Zagrayeff, Froumkin, Gourvich and Zoudovich, who were arrested by the Japanese several weeks ago, were released on Oct. 5 after payment of heavy fines. They were charged with violation of Japan-Manchukuo currency regulations. It was stated, but not confirmed that 39 other Russian businessmen, including several employes of foreign banks in Harbin have also been arrested. Those unable to pay the heavy fines assessed will be compelled to serve prison sentences. It was alleged that the fines in some cases ran to high figures.

Nicolai Ivanovitch Karganoff, described as a White Russian fascist, was fined the sum of $200 or 100 days in jail by the Shanghai First District Court for assaulting Nicolai Svetlov, editor of a Russian newspaper, *Na Rodinu*, said to be pro-Soviet politically. Karganoff, who is 60 years of age, allegedly a member of a Fascist committee recently organized by the Japanese, walked up behind Svetlov and struck him with a heavy walking stick. Karganoff's appearance in court was guaranteed by Charles Metzler, chairman of the Russian Emigrants Association. The original charge against Karganoff was attempted murder, but later it was amended to assault. The case aroused considerable interest in the Russian community due recent Japanese attempts to foster fascist organizations among Russians.

JAPAN SPENDS MILLIONS TO MAKE THE WORLD "UNDERSTAND"

AS these lines are written there are ten so-called foreign "Observers" in Shanghai, residing at the Broadway Mansions, with all expenses paid by the Japanese Government. Aside from three or four newspapermen representing news agencies such as *Associated Press*, *United Press*, *Havas*, and *Transocean*, the remainder of the party is made up of foreigners who teach in Japanese schools, lecturers and whatnot. Escorted by Army and Navy officers the party is taken on daily excursions to points of interest about Shanghai. Finally, they are to be taken on a grand tour of the Yangtsze where they will be accorded the supreme honor of being permitted to interview the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces. Fullest facilities will be provided for wiring the No. 1 Warlord's views over the world—but there will be nothing in the stories indicating the real nature of the junket.

This is but one phase of a fresh Japanese publicity drive to make a more and more skeptical and disgusted world "understand the true motives of Japan in bringing peace to Asia."

Other phases of the expensive propaganda effort include the making of newsreels, movies and "stills," the chief figures here being cameramen connected with the magazines *Time*, *Life* and *Fortune*, all owned by the same interests. It is understood that these men are only interested in the Japanese side of the story. But the Japanese are taking no chances as they have their own picture crews here, the chief one being headed by the German camera expert, Richard Angst, who is working on two "epics," one dealing with the Yangtsze and the other the Yellow River.

Henry W. Kinney, for many years propagandist with the South Manchuria Railway, was recently sent to the United States to make a report on the status of public opinion. His salary and expenses were paid by the Foreign Office. He made a confidential report on what Japan should do to make herself understood. He said that the Americans do not yet know Japan and the Japanese.

Since Kinney's report was made there has been tremendous activity on the Japanese propaganda front. Propagandists have been swarming about the Tokyo "bee-hive." Shortly the world will be deluged by "special supplements and editions" depicting the glories of Japan and the super-moralities of her policies in Asia. Here's one example: Alexander Sharton, representative of the New York *Journal of Commerce* spent several days touring Japan, Manchukuo and North China, following which he gave an interview in which he supported the Japanese program, mentioning incidentally, that he was shortly issuing a "special supplement on Manchukuo." One wonders how many pages of ads will be paid for by the S.M.R. and its subsidiaries?

Yosuke Matsuoka, President of the S. M. R. has been trying to borrow large sums in New York to finance Japan's imperialistic program, his latest "bait" being the reclamation of the Yellow River. In the course of a recent interview Matsuoka took out his handkerchief and wiped the tears from his eyes as he told of the suffering of the poor Chinese peasants from floods and droughts and what a grand humanitarian gesture it would be for America to lend Japan a few hundred millions to harness the Yellow River—and,

incidentally, enable the Japanese warlords to consolidate their seizures of Chinese territory.

The *Osaka Mainichi* issued a million copies of an expensive rotogravure supplement entitled, "New Era in China Under Old Flag," a few weeks ago and is working on another which will devoted largely to the Japanese program—following the capture of Hankow! A full page of questions and answers in the Mainichi's last supplement was headed, "Why Shouldn't Japan Bomb Canton and Crush the Chiang Regime?" Referring to violation of the Kellogg Anti-War Pact and Nine-Power Treaty the writer who signed himself "E.M." said there was nothing in either agreement which precluded any nation from resorting to arms in "self-defense."

Japan's propaganda activities appear to be as numerous as the sands of her seashore. Dozens of small-time lecturers are covering the towns and villages of rural United States telling the pacifists and isolationists how wise they are to "stay out of Asia." Boake Carter, broadcaster and columnist, who spreads his daily poison on the air and printed page, adds a book entitled, "Why Meddle in the Orient?" Ralph Townsend, former U. S. Consular official, now working for the Japanese, issues a pamphlet containing his stock radio talk, "Does Japan Slam the Door Against American Trade?" Thousands of copies were distributed by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco. Townsend repeats the old refrain about how Japan's purchases in the United States exceed China's purchases, hence the American businessmen should get out of China and let the Japanese take over the country!

Recently one of the Seattle papers published a glowing report about conditions in Japan, written by a school teacher who, in company with a numbers of others of the same profession had their fares and hotel bills paid by the Tokyo "Culture Bureau" while on a tour of Japan and Manchukuo. Before leaving Japan the lady educators had their pictures taken wearing expensive kimonas—presents of one of the cabinet ministers!

Palestine Partition Plan to Be Abandoned

The *London Daily Express* stated on Oct. 8 in an editorial that it regarded it as highly probable that the outcome of the conversations conducted in London between the British High Commissioner for Palestine, Sir Harold Macmichael, and the Secretary for Colonies, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, will be the abandonment of the plan for a partition of Palestine into three parts. The British government will nevertheless despatch further reinforcements of considerable strength to Palestine in order to strengthen the present British garrison in the mandated territory and to enable the latter to restore peace and order.

It was pointed out that a restoration of normal conditions is imperatively necessary before the alternative solution of the proclamation of an independent state of Palestine, which was proposed in a plan prepared by the Foreign Minister of Iraq, Tawfik Suwaidi, can be seriously considered. Political quarters in London regard it as useless to make plans for the future of Palestine as long as the present extremely strained situation continues. Before his departure from London, Sir Harold Macmichael will have further conferences with the Zionist leader Weissmann and the Foreign Minister of Iraq, Tawfik Suwaidi.

Four More Arrested in Currency Plot

On suspicion of having been smuggling jewelry and American currency out of Japan, four more foreigners are now believed to be under detention in Kobe. The four foreigners, reported to have been arrested by the Japanese police, are Samuel Jedeikin, 35 Latvian, of the firm of Louis Jedeikin. Kobe; Joshua Ashkenazi, 31, Russian, partner of Capeloute and Ashkenazi, Kobe; Saburo Evans, 37, naturalized Japanese of Russian descent, partner and manager of Oliver, Evans and Co. Kobe; and Valentine B. Boole, 28 Russian, of Liebermann Waelchli and Co., Kobe. Recently many foreigners, including Britons and Americans, and Chinese and Japanese were arrested by the Japanese police for alleged illegal exchange transactions.

Tokyo-Shanghai Radiophone Service to Be Resumed

Radiophone service between Tokyo and Shanghai, which was interrupted since Aug. 13 last year when fighting broke out in Shanghai, whill be resumed Oct. 20. Three-minute calls will cost Yen 7.50, half of the former rate. Service will be available from 9 o'clock in the morning to 9 o'clock in the evening.

Air Mail Service Started

Air Mail service between Japan and China was started Oct. 11 by the Ministry of Communications, it was announced in Tokyo. The mail will be carried on planes operated between Tokyo and Peiping and between Fukuoka and Nanking by the Japan Air Transport Company. Service on this line was started Oct. 5.

Telegraph Line to Hsuchow Restored

Telegraphic communications between Hsuchow, junction of the Tientsin-Pukow and Lunghai Railways, and other big cities, which were interrupted during the fighting, have been resumed by the North China Telephone and Telegraph Company, while preparations are being made by the same company for long-distance telephone service with Hsuchow as a nucleus. A broadcasting station is being installed in the city and this will be completed soon. The Wei Tung Aviation Company, a Sino-Japanese firm, has sent officials to Hsuchow to inaugurate an air service linking up Hsuchow with other bit cities in North China.

21 Chinese Mills Refuse to Co-operate

Ten Chinese cotton mills in the foreign concessions of Shanghai have resumed operations, but 21 Chinese cotton mills in the war zone are still closed as the Chinese managements refused to co-operate with the Japanese. These 21 mills are: The Heng Foong Cotton Mill, the Sung Sin No. 1 Cotton Mill, No. 5 Mill, No. 6 Mill, No. 7 Mill, No. 8 Mill, Wei Tung Cotton Mill, Heng Ta Cotton Mill, Wing On No. 1 Cotton Mill, No. 2 Cotton Mill, No. 4 Cotton Mill, Ta Foong Cotton Mill, Chen Tai Cotton Mill, Tien Sen Cotton Mill, Ting Hsin Cotton Mill, Jen Teh Cotton Mill, Pao Hsin Cotton Mill, Ta Tung Cotton Mill, Min Sen Cotton Mill, Mei Foong Cotton Mill, and the Shanghai Cotton Mill. These mills have a total of 726,136 spindles, 75,346 looms, and 5,687 weaving machines.

Mystery of Marshal Bluecher Continues

The mystery about Marshal Bluecher, commander-in-chief of the Soviet Far Eastern army, continues to claim considerable public interest in London. Some papers publish reports from their own correspondents to the effect that Bluecher is still alive but is being kept prisoner at Sverdlovak. Other reports are being circulated that he attempted commit suicide in his cell. The reason for this and other new arrests in the Soviet Union is said to be the struggle now going on for possession of the supreme power. It is alleged that after having himself cooperated in obtaining the condemnation of Marshal Tuchachevsky, Bluecher became involved in a plot to overthrow Stalin and Voroshilof.

Following the report that Bluecher had committed suicide, *The Polish Telegraphic Agency* announced Oct. 7 from Riga that the Marshal had been arrested in connection with a military revolt which broke out recently in the Ukraine. He is accused, the agency asserted, of having supported these revolutionary activities. A manifesto submitted to the army by Bluecher, entitled "Stalin's treason to world revolution in China, Spain and Czechoslovakia" has been confiscated, according the the agency.

Reports from Moscow stated that War Commissar Voroshilov has declared that Bluecher has his entire support and that he will resign if he was brought before a court. During the past two weeks, 43 generals and the entire general staff of the Soviet Far Eastern Army have been arrested, according to the *Polish Telegraph Agency*, and six political Commissars executed.

About 382 high officers of the Soviet Army have been "victimized" by the purge up to the present time since May of last year when Marshal Tukhashevsky faced a firing squad, Japanese reports from Korea said. The Soviet officers were said to include two marshals, 70 generals, 110 lieutenant-generals and 202 major-generals. The reports said the purge was in "full swing" in the Soviet Far Eastern Army.

Seizure of British Fishing Trawlers

The British Government has addressed a note to the Soviet Government, protesting against the seizure of three British fishing trawlers by Soviet warships off Murmansk in the Arctic Sea on September 29. The seizure and retention of these three British vessels, the "York City," "St. Attalia" and Dallatia" constitutes the note said, an infringement of the Anglo-Soviet Fishing Treaty of 1930 seeing that reliable information has reached London to the effect that the seized vessels were operating outside Soviet territory waters. The immediate release of the vessels was demanded.

Bad Eggs Led To Fight Causing Wexler Death, Prisoner Informs Court

Six Injured In Jessfield Bomb Blast

Grenade Hurled Through Window Of Gambling Establishment

'Hachet Murder' Case Will Open On November 4

Fifteen Suspects To Be Tried For Tang Shao-yi Murder

Cruz Girl Killer Would Have Been Charged With Murder By British Law

British Coroner's Frank Opinion In Verdict At Inquest In H.M. Court; Marcal Will Face Trial By Macao High Tribunal

WOMAN FRACTURES LEG IN LEAP FROM BURNING DWELLING

Military Take Wounded Chinese from Hospital

Slayer Nabbed After Man Hunt Of Six Weeks

Youth Who Killed Aunt Rather Than Settle Debts Confesses

Armed Thugs Take $6,000 From Texaco

Compradore On Gough Island Held Up By 3 Robbers

Body In Sack Mystery Probed In H. M. Court

Enquiry Into Death Of Beautiful Indian Girl Adjourned

Foreigner, 30 Chinese Lose Lives Near Wusih

EXCITEMENT IN "BLOOD ALLEY"

Frisco And New Deal Targets Of Two Bombs; Two Slightly Injured

Coolie Pulls Japanese Into River, Escapes

Many Attend Last Rites Of Tang Shao-yi

Remains To Be Taken To Kwangtung For Interment

Watchman Is Shot With Own Pistol

Bandits Disarm Chinese In Downtown Alleyway; Wound Him Thrice

Chinese Stabs Wife Of Boss

Servant Kills Woman After Dismissal By Husband

Postman Is Charged With Mail Thefts

Three Chinese Girls Attempt Suicide Here

Two Detectives Sentenced On Ransom Charge

One Officer Jailed, Pal Fined; Editor Given 7-Year Term

Compensation Given Aug. 11 Riot Victims

Families Of Men Killed In "Lone Battalion" Camp Get $3.000

Police Take Anti-Terror Precautions

2 Killed As Armed Gangs Battle Here

Killer Seized By S.M. Police

Sentry Shoots Man On Bridge, Police Unaware Of Affair

Bullets Strike Pedestrians In Frenchtown

Murderer Of Old Lady In Hotel Arrested; Hid In Pootung

HO HUM . . . . JUST A "PEACEFUL" WEEK IN SHANGHAI . . . . War's Juggernaut has rolled on into the hinterlands of China, but, even under the watchful eye of the Japanese Army, the French Concession and Municipal Police, "the Crime Show goes on" in Shanghai—one of the "toughest towns on earth." Police authorities will probably grumble over this composite layout of local newspaper headlines, snipped from the press of the past week. We've got an answer for that, too. Police should take better care in the handling of "bad eggs" (see top headline).

South Invasion Tumbles Exchange Here

News of the Japanese landing at Bias Bay caused heavy buying on the foreign exchange market in Shanghai Oct. 12 and a further drop of the rates with the bank selling quotations sliding to 8-1/8 for sterling and 16-1/16 for U.S. dollars, to close at 8-1/16 and 16-1/16 respectively. The market opened with rates unchanged from the closing of Oct. 11, with sterlnig quoted at 8-y and U.S. dollars at 16-5/16. When news of the Japanese landing at Bias Bay reached the market, heavy buying immediately followed. Operators expect that the Japanese landed troops at Hachung, Bias Bay, with the intention of cutting the Canton-Kowloon Railway, thus interrupting the line of communications between Hongkong and the interior.

Japanese Fortifying Inner Mongolia

The Japanese military are constructing strong fortifications in Inner Mongolia, according to intelligence reports received in Hankow from the north. The fortifications are being constructed by forced labour under the supervision of Japanese military engineers, and it is understood that this step is being taken as a precautionary measure against Soviet intervention.

Business Condition of Central Bank

In 1937 the Central Bank of China made a net profit of $17,252,300.90, according to a statement issued by the bank authorities.

Chinese Victory at Teian; Japan Invades South

Long-awaited, the Japanese invasion of South China began early on the morning of October 12, as some 30,000 Japanese troops landed at Hachung, Bias Bay, following a barrage laid down over the shore and islands in the vicinity. Reports said some 120 Japanese warcraft were in the immediate area. As a prelude to an actual advance on Canton, Japanese are expected to drive up the Swatow-Canton highway to Waichow, then, turn westward along a branch road in order to cut the Canton-Kowloon Railway at Cheungmuktau.

THIS week, while Chinese reports carried by both *Reuters* and the *United Press* insisted that war-toughened, superbly-equipped Cantonese troops operating on the Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway, wiped out 20,000 Japanese soldiers of the 101st and 106th divisions, along with a division commander, and that on Oct. 11, they were on the verge of cleaning up the remnants of 1,000 Nipponese troops who were still holding out in two hills 10 miles west of Teian, Japanese spokesmen sneered, branded the report as a "canard" and calmly announced that the Japanese fleet had moved 10 nautical miles further up the Yangtsze river.

While admitting that the Chinese in this area are numerically vastly superior to the, yet denying a Chinese victory, the Japanese finally confessed to their defeat at Taierchwang last April, alluding to it as "the Taierchwang engagement which was the result of an enveloping movement launched by hundreds of thousands of Chinese troops, under Gen. Li Tsung-jen, against a minor Japnaese force."

Chinese military believed that the Japanese advance on Teian aimed, firstly, to threaten Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi Province, south of Teian, and, secondly, to relieve the Japanese troops surrounded in the hills west of Teian. Both Japanese and Chinese aircraft went into action in this sector, the Chinese aircraft bombing Japanese warship concentrations above Kiukiang, while Japanese

Chinese troops march to the front through lines of cheering citizens along Hankow streets.

concentrated raids on Yangtsze towns, and in South China naval aircraft bombed the Canton-Hankow and Canton-Kowloon railway stations.

Moscow Pessimistic

While Japan remains confident of capturing Hankow "within a short period," Moscow's press does not share the Japanese optimism. This week, *Izvestia* commented: "Under the present circumstances, the capture of the Wuhan district is beyond the strength of the Japanese aggressors. This precisely explains the frequent transfer from the metropolis of the Japanese troops to fortify the Japanese army operating in Central China. The four months' of battles in the approaches of Hankow are the best proof that the Chinese army has grown into such a force capable of dealing a crushing defeat to Japan."

Meantime, in various training camps, more than 1,000,000 youths are being made ready for to leave for the war fronts. At Hankow, on Oct. 10, high army officers inspected 60,000 who are now prepared to depart for the front lines. These ominous preparations apparently had no fear for one *Domei* war correspondent who reported that on "November 3, anniversary of the birthday

WOUNDED JAPANESE SOLDIERS BEING "CHEERED UP"

Miss Katsutaro, a noted Japanese geisha singer, visiting the large Japanese military hospitals at Tsingtao where Japanese soldiers who are too seriously wounded to be taken to Japan, receive emergency treatment. All Chinese public buildings at Tsingtao have been converted to hospital use by the Japanese Army.

of Emperor Meiji, Japanese forces will enter the strategic tri-cities of Wuhan."

In North China, Japanese reported that they had crossed the Yellow River this week and cut the Lunghai Railway. The Japanes forces which pushed their way to the north bank of the Yellow River after disposing of all Chinese guerillas active in Southern Shensi were reinforced recently by a large detachment from Japan.

Preparations for further advances across the Yellow River had been in progress for some time, the report revealed. When a dispatch was received of the fall of Liulin, strategic point on the Peiping-Hankow Railway in Honan, intercepting the retreat of the Chinese south to the Wuhan district, the order to cross the Yellow River was given, the report said.

Clashes With Guerillas

Locally, a clash between Japanese troops and guerillas was reported on the night of Oct. 10, believed to have taken place in the vicinity of Lunghwa. Machine-gun and light artillery fire was heard. On Oct. 5, one foreigner and about 30 Chinese passengers and truck drivers were killed when a truck train returning to Shanghai from Wusih was ambushed near Wusih by guerillas. The attack was reported by Boris Gershevich, 30, Russian Jew, and a member of the truck train who managed to escape. When the firing started, Gershevich leaped from a truck which he was driving, into a rice paddy where he gave what he described as a "good imitation of a man playing dead." The foreigner killed was Vladimir Kupitsky, 32, Russian Jew.

In Shanghai, Japanese war correspondents came in for a rapping by a letter writer in the Japanese daily, *Shanghai Mainichi*. The irate Japanese reader said that the writers "flew from Tokyo to Shanghai like war heroes to cover the fall of Hankow, but after seeing a little fighting around Tienkiachen, hurried back to Japan. They came to see the momentous fall of the city, but they didn't even stay to see it!"

In Tokyo, the heroes came in for a little more glory. The Bureau of Decoration awarded honors for 5,450 army officers and pirvates and 71 navy officers and seamen "who sacrificed themselves for the country in the China hostilities."

Government Mandate for Military

The National Government issued the following Mandate Sept. 23:

"The Supplementary Regulations of the War-Time Military Code of the Republic of China (*Chung-Hua Min-Kuo Chan-Shih Chun-Li Tiao-Wen Pu-Chung*), having been only enacted, are hereby promulgated." Following is a full translation of the Supplementary Regulations:

Article 1.—Any military commander who, without an express order, abandons his command on his own initiative, shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years. If, due to such offence, any untoward developments occur or military plans are upset, the shall be liable to the death sentence.

Article 2.—Any officer who falsely requisitions, over-requisitions, or makes false reports regarding, military supplies, either for himself or for another officer, shall be liable to the death sentence or life imprisonment.

Japan's Military Machine*

BY H. M. G. LABATT-SIMON

TWO matters of interest to the world are to be illumined by an understanding of the extent to which Japan has gone into war gear for her present military operations in China. The first is the efficiency of the Japanese Army under warlike conditions. This can be judged only if the strength of the effort which the army is putting forth is known. The second is the breadth of Japan's purpose in her latest attempt at continental expansion. This may in some degree be judged without nice distinctions in fact; but it demands a realization of the way in which mobilization has come about, and how the people have been regimented for this conflict.

Neither problem is to be solved at this time, as their solution depends upon information that Japan guards vigilantly and that no other nation, if it possesses it, would divulge. Some steps toward an answer, however, may be taken by outlining the nature of the Japanese military machine in its broadest fundamentals. Current reports and inferences, if referred to these facts, may considerably enlighten the course of present Japanese military activity.

Conscription is the basis of the Japanese military machine, and has been since the modern army was created in 1873. Universal obligation to service was restated in the Constitution when it was promulgated in 1889, and it has been the avowed principle of every subsequent conscription law. Naturally, however, the army has never been large enough to train all the men annually called up for service. At the present time, there are practically no exemptions except for convicted felons, physical, mental and moral misfits, and the like. There are, however, certain arrangements for post-

WHILE FATHER'S AWAY HUNTING DRAGONS!

From the New York Times

*In Amerasia.

ponement: some, based on medical regulations, are for a definite and limited period, while others are indefinite in character.

The administration of the conscription laws is carried on by the army divisional commands, for almost all conscripts serve in the divisional areas within which they reside. Classes are called up yearly, and after exemptions for physical and moral deficiencies have been made, and the limited postponements permitted to individuals who are ill, abroad, or otherwise eligible for exemption have been arranged, lots are drawn to determine who will serve under the colors. The surplus—those not drawn—are assigned directly to the territorial army, a sort of unorganized militia liable to be called out after the second reserve in case of national emergency, and they remain listed on its rolls for some twenty years. Technically, this is indefinite postponement.

Serve 18 Months

The men called to the colors serve eighteen months if they go into the infantry, or two years less forty days in the other arms, in the active army, after which they spend five and one-third years in the first reserve and then ten years in the second reserve: a total of twenty years less two months service in all. In case of mobilization, the first reserve is fed into the "standing army" to bring it up to war strength, while the second reserve is ordinarily organized into separate reserve units. As of September 29, 1937, the service period of both active and reserve officers and men, except those in short-term active service, was prolonged by a War Ministry ordinance. All mobilized troops or those stationed in China who had served the full time of their respective services were ordered to remain in the service until further notice. Ordinary officers and privates on the reserve list, and first conscript reserve lists free from these regulations but whose full time in the service ends in 1938, have been ordered to serve one year longer than the fixed time.

This eighteen-month period of active service for infantrymen is a considerable reduction from former requirements. The conscript must already have had some military training, which he may have received in one of two ways: in middle, high and normal schools where military training is compulsory under active army officers assigned as instructors; or for those men who left school at the end of the primary course, units are organized for training under the direction of reserve officers and non-commissioned officers. This has greatly increased the number of men who have undergone military training of some sort, and has been particularly valuable for the territorial army, which once consisted almost entirely of untrained men.

The system of one-year volunteers modelled after the old German scheme—whereby graduates of high school courses or of universities were permitted to undergo intensive training for one year, at their own expense and living out of barracks, before going directly into the reserve as officers—has been replaced with a plan whereby university students who have been outstanding in their military training work may, by passing several difficult examinations, serve only ten months of active service in the army before receiving commissions as reserve sub-lieutenants. Students in normal schools and teachers, moreover, are eligible to follow a plan by which they see only six weeks of active service, and then proceed directly into the territorial army with the prospect of becoming reserve officers in times of State emergency.

The rank and file of the Japanese Army comes largely from the peasant class. Conscripts in industrial areas—those in the Tokyo First Division and the Osaka Fourth Division—are usually considered the least satisfactory in the army, and those divisions are thought by many to be somewhat below standard and to have made the least impressive war records. During their terms of service the conscripts are inculcated with the virtues of patriotism, nationalism, and the peculiar army morale that is a combination of Shinto with a spartan severity of life. It is not unnatural that the unsophisticated peasants should accept such ideas and such ideals more readily than the workers from urban areas; and the result is that they make better soldiers, at least from the point of view of the Japanese command.

Rank and File Increases

At one time the provision of non-commissioned officers was a serious problem. It was found practically impossible to have inducements that would lead conscripts to reenlist in the service; those who were interested in a military career became officers, and the poorer classes were glad enough to return to their homes when their terms expired. In the recent period, however, this has been remedied, and the body of professional non-commissioned officers at the present time is considerably larger than that of commissioned officers. The cadres of professional soldiers, active and reserve, are large enough now to make possible, probably, an actual doubling of the army organization in war time, with a peacetime establishment of seventeen divisions. It has been stated that the General Staff proposes a war organization of thirty-two divisions, each mobilized at once to nearly full war strength.

To become a non-commissioned officer, the conscript must reenlist in the ranks when his term is over, and signfy his intention of attending a non-commissioned officers' school. He returns from this institution to a professional career of perhaps twenty years' duration, at the end of which he is assured of being cared for by the State, either by a pension or in some civil service position. The Japanese non-commissioned officer, therefore, is usually considered a rather capable and efficient soldier.

Young men from all classes may become officers in the Japanese Army, but at the present time the agricultural and small bourgeois groups predominate. The Choshu clan influence, invincible so long as Marshal Yamagata headed the army, still exists to some extent, and for a promising Choshu man, the army offers the logical career. If he demonstrates his ability, he may be sure that his clan will take care of him until he is in a position to take care of himself. However, the army has grown far too large and too decentralized for any single clan now to dominate it. Aristocrats, moreover, disdain the stern life the army officer leads, while the lower classes are eliminated largely by the strict educational requirements. The class that suffers most by Japan's present economic situation, therefore, gives the army the majority of its officers.

There is only one cadets' school, the *Shikwan Gakko* in Tokyo, through which all prospective officers in all arms of the service must pass. They may enter it by examination from the middle school, or, as the majority do, come directly from one of the three *Yonen Gakko*, or military preparatory schools. They pass through a two-year course and then go into the ranks of the army, to serve for six months. At the end of that time they return to the *Shikwan Gakko* for a two-year advanced course, and then report again to the regiments with which they had served before—this time as special sergeant-majors performing the duties of sub-lieutenants. At the end of six months the officers of the unit confer in regard to the candidate-officer, and if he receives their approval he is at last awarded his commission as sub-lieutenant. Further promotion is based on a combination system of vacancies and merit, in which merit in action takes a large part, there being no examinations for promotion. Completion of the Staff College course generally acts to accelerate promotion, and there is keen competition, therefore, for admission to that school. After the three-year course at the Staff College, the lieutenant or captain returns for a short time to his regiment, and is then either assigned to a Staff position or is sent abroad for specialized study.

The education of the officer is by no means complete upon his graduation from the *Shikwan Gakko*, or even from the Staff College, if he is fortunate enough to go there. There are a number of specialized schools in various parts of the country where advanced instruction in the practice and theory of the various arms of the service is given.

Small Pay for Officer

The Japanese officer is thus a very serious, efficient, and hard working soldier. His pay is small and his life severe. He is rather inclined to look down upon foreign officers, in America and England for example, and consider them soft, lazy and careless. In the Japanese commissioned officers' corps life is little easier than it is among the conscript rank and file. On the home station officers do not live in barracks but do eat one meal a day there. When the division or brigade is in camp the officers live under conditions closely similar to those of the men. The same principles of frugality and disregard of comfort are inculcated among the officers as among the men—indeed, in view of their economic situation, this is completely necessary. The officer's army career, in fact, occupies practically all his interest and attention; with the result that he is prone to become too detached from the rest of the world, and to entertain a narrow professional viewpoint with respect to economic and political issues of national import.

Life is not easy in the Japanese Army. Discipline is certainly not oversevere but it is strict. Officers get along very well with the men; the relationships of parents and children and elder brothers and younger brothers, so real to the Oriental, are transferred bodily to the regimental organization. But the basis of this good relationship is largely the observation of a frugal and rather spartan way of living on both sides. Politics are forbidden to army men. During their terms of service, conscripts may not vote; professional soldiers are equally under this disability. Political discussion is, at least theoretically, not permitted at any time in any place. The captain of the company is the censor, and all literature and mail that enters or leaves the barracks must first be submitted to him. The rules are strict: even magazines that contain pictures of geisha are relieved of such ornaments before being allowed to enter, on the ground that the presence of women, even in effigy, is a bad influence on the morals of the men. Conscripts may not return to their homes during the term of service; nor are they allowed much time to themselves for individual recreation in the towns in whose suburbs the divisions are located. The result of all this, however, has been favorable rather than otherwise. Instead of becoming embittered toward army life, the conscripts—with the possible exception of the troops conscripted from the industrial areas—never having been accustomed to any but a frugal way of life, become more than ever inured to hardship and to severe living, and are, therefore, undoubtedly as well fitted for rough campaigning and privation as any troops in the world.

The Japanese Army is organized on a divisional basis. The division comprises a territorial area, as well as a body of troops, and the divisional commander, who ordinarily holds the rank of Lieutenant-General, is in command of both. Active command in the army is decentralized; it would be difficult to overemphasize the significance of this point. The divisional commander is appointed directly by the Emperor—though, naturally, upon the advice of the military organizations about the Throne—and is directly responsible only to him, although he makes regular reports to the War Ministry. In a rather large sense, therefore, the

divisional commander is a viceroy with broad autonomous powers in his own territory. He directs the administration of conscription in his area, and in conformance with the basic rules laid down by the General Staff through the War Ministry, he controls all the activities of his division. In peacetime there is no officer superior to him in direct command, other than the Emperor; but at maneuvers and in war armies are formed by bringing together several divisions, and putting them under the command of a General. To this decentralization of army command can probably be attributed a very large part of the failure of the army to arrive at a consistent and united program of effort toward the achievement of what certain army leaders proclaimed as "the Army's" ideals; and equally, this is undoubtedly a strong factor in "the Army's" present desire to put itself into at least so much of a nation-wide war organization as to centralize its command.

Little Variation Noticed

There is surprisingly little variation among the divisions of the army. There is a great deal of insistence upon uniformity throughout the military machine, and any sense of rivalry is firmly discouraged. The idea of a "crack division" is particularly reprehensible to the General Staff; although competition is permitted among companies and battalions, it is frowned on in units above the size of the regiment. The system of conscription has resulted, however, in certain inevitable differences; for each division is made up of conscripts from the region in which it is permanently stationed, and regional differences among the men are unavoidable. The greatest uniformity, therefore, is to be found among the battalions and regiments of individual divisions, all being recruited from the same territory, although few wide divergences exist between the larger units. The possible exception is made by the two divisions in industrial districts, but this merely proves the rule, for there are fairly uniform and alike, but considerably unlike the other divisions in the agricultural sections.

One method used by the administration to equalize the differences among the divisions is a fairly steady rotation in the officers' corps; while the divisions and the men remain in permanent area-, the officers are often shifted about. Certain places demand men possessing certain qualifications, moreover; it is commonly said that the divisional commander of the Osaka Fourth must be an officer noted for his tact and his ability to maintain discipline.

Above the body of the army, but really side by side with the divisional commanders in peacetime, are the three major army positions. The first is the General Staff. The Chief of the General Staff, appointed by the Emperor from among the high ranking active officers, is responsible only to him, and holds office in the duration of his pleasure. The Staff itself, however, is not a permanent corps, but is regularly fed by the Staff College which takes officers in rotation from active service in the line. The Staff's work includes planning, strategy, mobilization, and all problems of national defense. The Chief of Staff himself is to a great extent the most important figure in the army and, at times, in the State itself. This is due largely to the lingering influence of Marshall Prince Yamagata who held the position from its creation until the emergence of Japan as a World Power, as well as because most of his successors were men of aggressive character. Although in peacetime the Chief of Staff exercises no direct command, yet practically he directs the activities of the army, as for example, in the period leading up to the Manchurian adventure that began in September, 1931.

Side by side with the Chief of Staff stands the Inspector-General of Military Education. He too is independent of any other army authority; he is appointed by and responsible to the Emperor. He is in charge of all branches of military education except the Staff College; and the importance he may assume is in a way indicated by the care taken to assassinate the unpopular General Watanabe, who held this position at the time of the army uprising of February, 1936.

War Minister's Selection

Finally there is the Minister of War who has a dual function: as a regular member of the cabinet and representative of the army before the Imperial Diet; and as the officer in charge of military administration. The Minister must be chosen by the Prime Minister of an entering cabinet from among a group of high ranking officers on the active lists and formerly on the retired lists. It is, therefore, impossible to secure an officer to accept the portfolio if the army disapproves of the cabinet's policies thus exerting a transcendent influence over the rise and fall of cabinets. The principal members of the War Ministry, including bureau and departmental chiefs, are regular army officers, holding their posts, as in the General Staff, by a system of rotation.

In reality the War Ministry exercises a certain degree of command in peacetime by its control over the military administration. The General Staff initiates plans and submits them to the Emperor, who presents them to the Supreme War Council, and sometimes to the Board of Marshals and Fleet Admirals—the highest military advisory boards, composed of high-ranking general officers—for advice. If they are returned with the Imperial approval the General Staff sends them to the War Ministry,which they becomes responsible for seeing that they go into effect. The General Staff has, however, largely usurped even this degree of command; and the independence of the divisional commanders makes it necessary that if the War Ministry is to exercise any effective authority in administration, it have their support and cooperation.

The last organ of direction in the army is not ordinarily considered to exist as such in peacetime. That is the Supreme Command, which is established in Imperial Headquraters, and into which General Staff Headquarters becomes merged in time of war. The Chief of Staff becomes Inspector-General of Communications, at the head of a hierarchy of generals who command the armies formed from the divisions; and he is directly responsible to the Emperor, who always remains Commander-in-Chief and retains the Supreme Command at Imperial Headquarters. Late in November, 1937, an Imperial Headquarters was created to coordinate and centralize the Japanese military efforts in China; and also, in great probability, to deal with the unsettled internal situation. The Imperial Headquarters as now established does not completely supplant the Cabinet and other trappings of civil government, as was originally planned. The Supreme War Council, at the same time, becomes the deliberative board on planning and strategy connected with Headquarters. In practice the institution that is so mystical a political organ in time of peace becomes an efficient instrument for direction and command in war.

Upon mobilization of the Japanese military machine, the seventeen divisions that make up the present peacetime organization are immediately swelled to war strength by feeding them from the first reserve. Detachments from these divisions, together with reserves, are then organized as the nuclei of more divisions, if necessary utilizing the second reserve to bring them to full strength. The principal use of the second reserve is in forming reserve, or *Kobi* Brigades, several of which may be attached to each division sent overseas. In this lies one of the greatest resources of the Japanese Army. In the Russo-Japanese War, for example, it was largely the inability of the Russians to estimate the strength of the enemy facing them, because they knew nothing of the *Kobi* Brigades, that brought the early Japanese victories.

Those Left Behind

As each division goes overseas it leaves behind it a nucleus about which is built another division, calling on the reserves and eventually on the vast territorial army for its manpower. In addition, this nucleus continues to serve as the home depot for its division overseas, and the division's line of supplies and communications, wherever it may go, always extends back eventually to its home station, from which come not only supplies but practically all replacements.

In the military operations that the Japanese Army is now conducting, there is no certain knowledge of the extent to which mobilization has taken place. It has been said that within two months after the opening of hostilities, most of the "standing army" had been transported to the Asiatic Mainland, ten divisions of 180,000 men being in North China and some three or four divisions of about 50,000 men being on the Shanghai front. But it is impossible to estimate either the nature of organization or the number of men actually mobilized. Certainly mobilization activities have been extensive in Japan during the past three months. It is difficult, however, to tell whether Japan has sent to China the normal professional cadres with the normal number of annual conscripts serving their proper time, or a mobilized army including reserves; whether the second reserve has been called out; and if so, to what extent, and whether any part of it has been sent abroad. If the answer is no to the latter, why do the soldiers in the Japanese divisions on the Shanghai front seem, as so many people have noted much older than the ordinary conscripts or even first reservists? And where are Japan's younger troops, and what are they doing?

None of these questions can be accurately answered now. Possibly this brief analysis of the Japanese military machine will enable those interested in Far Eastern developments correctly to understand and interpret whatever information the future may make available.

Eleven New Railway Projects in Southwest

Plans for eleven new railways in the Southwestern provinces are being made by the South-Western Economic Reconstruction Commission (*Hsi-Nan Ching-Chi Chien-Sheh Wei-Yuan-Hui*). The commission, newly established by the National Government, is headed by Dr. H. H. Kung and General Chang Chun, respectively President and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan. An appropriation of $20,000,000 has been granted to the Commission for preliminary expenses and survey work. The new lines projected are as follows:

Paochi (Shensi)-Chengtu (Szechuan) Railway.
Szechuan-Hsikang Railway.
Chengtu-Chungking Railway.
Szechuan-Kweichow Railway.
Kweichow-Kwangsi Railway.
Kwangtung-Kwangsi Railway.
Hunan-Kwangsi Railway.
Yunnan-Kweichow Railway.
Yunnan-Burma Railway.
Yunnan-Kwangsi Railway, and
Kwangsi-Annam Railway.

These railways will have a total mileage of more than 6,000 *li* (2,000 miles), and their construction will be pushed forward according to their relative importance and urgency so as to facilitate the economic development of the Southwestern provinces.

War and China's Colletes

BY FRANK C. H. TAO

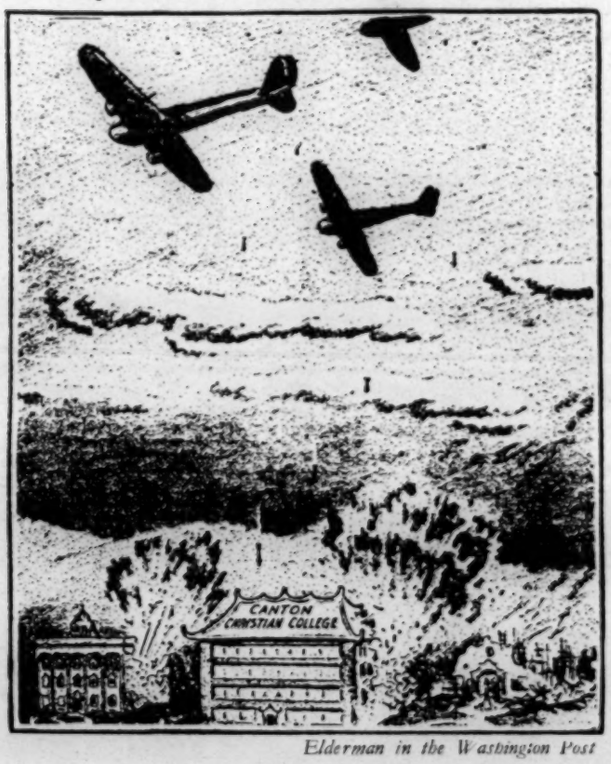
WHEN the Japanese militarists set out their task of "beating China to her knees" last year, they probably never dreamed that their campaign in China would actually cement unification and cooperation in all aspects of China. Among other things, keen cooperation can be seen in educational institutions.

Headed by St. John's University, the East China Christian Universities and Colleges was organized last year. The University of Shanghai, the University of Nanking, Soochow University, Hangchow Christian College, Ginling College (Nanking), Christian Women's Medical College (Shanghai) and St. John's University were the members of the organization which had its chief aim of promoting cooperation among Christian colleges in East China.

This experiment of cooperation among higher educational institutions proved to be a great success. Facilities of library, laboratories and courses offered in the schools were shared by the students of the East China Christian Universities and Colleges. A joint commencement ceremony was held in Shanghai in June. The affair was incidentally first of the kind ever held in the Far East. The joint enterprises attracted much attention and interested many educational workers as well as missionaries.

With a view of helping the Christian higher education in China, the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, with head-

"JAPANESE" MISSIONARY WORK"



Elderman in the Washington Post

quarters in New York, conducted a special emergency campaign in the United States last year. A total of $300,000 U.S. currency was raised for special needs of the thirteen Christian Colleges in China: Yenching University, West China Union University, Central China (Hwa Chung) University, the University of Nanking, Ginling College, the University of Shanghai, St. John's University, Foohcow Union University, South China (Hwa Nan) University, Lingnam University, Hangchow Christian College, Soochow University and Chefoo University.

At the conclusion of last academic year, the University of Nanking and the Ginling College withdrew their divisions in Shanghai, thus leaving the East China group to only five units and among which the Christian Women's Medical College is a very small one. Besides, the joint facilities do not concern the last mentioned much. It was at this time that the Associated Christian Colleges (in Shanghai) was organized as a new enterprise.

Joint Enterprises

With the heads of the different schools forming the executive board of the organization, the Associated Christian Colleges is formed with the chief purpose of facilitating cooperation among the four institutions and, at the same time, without upsetting their own identities. It is important to know that this association does not mean a combination of the schools concerned.

Each of the representative on the executive board of the organization is to take turn as the chairman of the regular weekly meeting on every Wednesday. The University of Shanghai is represented by Dean T. K. Van, the Hangchow Christian College by Acting President R. J. McMullen, Soochow University by President Y. C. Yang and St. John's University by Vice-President and Dean William Z. L. Sung. To look after the general affairs of the association, a committee has been formed with Mr. T. K. Van as secretary of the executive board, Mr. W. R. Taylor as treasurer, Mr. E. H. Cressy, secretary of the Council on Higher Education of the China Christian Education Association in Shanghai, as chairman of the business committee and Mrs. C. Y. Y'u as secretary of the joint office in the Continental Emporium.

The joint enterprises undertaken by the associated institutions include library, laboratories, courses in all departments, and the cafeteria and hostels for faculty and students of these four schools which are now being planned. Besides these, joint religious work will also be carried out.

It was originally planned that the four schools concerned should have all their classes conducted in the Continental Emporium, the temporary premises of St. John's University. Due to certain reasons, this plan was not able to be carried out completely this semester. The Hangchow Christian College and the College of Arts and Sciences, together with the science departments of the University of Shanghai, have moved into the Continental Emporium. The Soochow Comparative Law School (College of Law of Soochow University) is still being conducted in the Moore Memorial Church on Yu Ya Ching Road and the University of Shanghai at the Truth Building, Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Last year, students desiring to take courses in schools other than their own had to pay five dollars per course after they had completed all necessary procedures. It is now only required to get the consent of the deans and registrars of the student's own university and the school that he wishes to take a course or two. It is limited, however, that no student may take more than nine credits from institutions other than his or her own.

From the U.S. $300,000 raised by the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, a substantial grant has been made to the East China group. The funds thus provided are now administered by the Associated Christian Colleges and are being used to rent some fifty additional rooms for joint libraries, joint laboratories, and classrooms assigned to the use of the associated institutions, and also to provide science apparatus and supplies, furniture, books, and to engage some additional staff.

For the benefit of faculty and students of the four institutions, an allotment of $10,000 has been made to the joint library for the purchase of new books. Mr. V. L. Wong, Librarian of the St. John's Low Library, Mr. E. H. Cressy and Dean T. K. Van are responsible for a joint library committee. A branch reading room of the joint library is now under preparation. It will be used mainly for the reference of science students while the one in the Van-wang-doo Club of the Continental Emporium will be used more or less as general referenec and reference for students of arts and letters. A number of books originally in the libraries of Soochow University and Hangchow Christian College will be stacked in the St. John's Library reading-room which is now the joint library. These books will be catalogued by the St. John's Law Library and will be open to the use of the associated schools.

Continue Functioning

Although all of the four institutions take a share in the administration of the joint facilities, the actual conducting has been entrusted to St. John's. The point of significance is that keen cooperation could be expected of a group of high educational institutions. Concerning the future of the Associated Christian Colleges, a member of the executive board is of the opinion that the organization will keep on functioning at least for the next few years. Much depends on the political situation in East China. But it not very probable that Soochow University, Hangchow Christian College and the University could move back to their own campuses for sometime to come.

For the current year, another campaign is being carried out in the United States by the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China. Results of the second campaign, which again has its center in New York, are expected to be known after some three months. Judging from the satisfactory results of the last campaign and the work done by the schools benefited, it is without doubt that this one will be another success in the aid of Christian higher education in China.

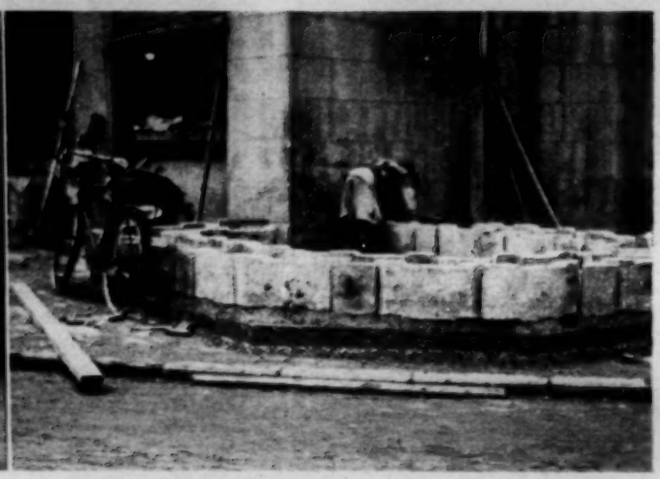
Welfare Drive Started for Disabled Soldiers

An extensive welfare drive for wounded ex-service men was launched by the Institute for the Protection of Disabled Soldiers Oct. 5 when the observance of "support behind the front" week got under way in Tokyo.

Baseball League Donation Buys Guns for Navy

A donation of Yen 10,000 from the Six University Baseball League to the Japanese Ministry of Navy has been used to purchase five heavy machine-guns, Tokyo reports said this week. The same amount was donated by the League to the Ministry of War on the same day, Sept. 2.

THE FRENCH TAKE PRECAUTIONS



The reason for the French military's added precautions in the French concession has been the subject of considerable speculation in Shanghai. (Upper left) the portable concrete blockhouse at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and the French Bund, erected in five days. (Above) another blockhouse under construction in the Concession. (Left) French soldiers digging trenches. The French have banned photographing of these areas, and last week censored *China Press* films which were later reproduced in their Oct. 6 issue. Japan has charged the Concession authorities with violating the territorial integrity of China. (Lower) Beginning of propaganda against the French Concession? The caption under this photo, released by the *Ato Photographic Association*, Shanghai, read: "Terrorists" Nest: Shanghai is a peculiar seaport—a place of sunshine and shadows. One of its questionable areas is the French Concession. In borad daylight, Frenchtown appears demur and innocent enough. But with the coming of darkness its sinister features come to the forefront. Then terrorism may become rampant. Machine guns may spray forth their bullets and snipers may lurk behind many an upper-story window. Truly, a place of mixed charm and peril."

Franco-Japanese Animosity Here

If Shanghai didn't feel that the situation as a whole in the Far East was shorn completely of all humorous aspects, they would probably say that somewhere in the "righteous indignation" of Japan over refusal of French Concession authorities to talk things over with the puppets in the matter of newly-constructed defense works was substance for a hearty laugh, many a man commented this week. Of all people to protest against the infringement of China's territorial integrity, Japanese should be the last. They've "infringed" upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of nearly one-third of China's territory up to the present time, and they are still at it, despite the protests of other powers. It would appear that even the most obtuse Japanese would sense the obvious humor in such a statement, the *China Press* commented editorially this week.

While Shanghai did not regard as particularly omnious for the Concession the remarks of an unnamed Japanese "high personage" that French authorities will "have to hold themselves responsible" for any consequences arising from their alleged failure to grasp the "present situation" here, increasing animosity of the Japanese toward the French and their holdings, has been evident.

Japan's serious animosities against the French date back to last July when French naval units occupied the Paracel Islands and joined with Great Britain in warning the Japanese against the occupation of Hainan Island. Also a source of ill feeling are the allegedly extensive shipments of munitions over the French railway from Haiphong to Yunnan. Of a more later date, are the several affairs in the French Concession at Tientsin. Here a French police officer was injured, and other high officials were subjected to buffeting around by an angry mob of Japanese.

Whether the construction of these new defense works are the result of growing Japanese animosity remains a matter of conjecture, although French military officials are reported to have said that they were built for the express purpose of "thwarting a possible attack by Chinese guerillas." However, since they have rebuilt the blockhouse at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and The Bund, many wondered whether the French expect the guerillas to march up The Bund, flags flying and bugles blowing.

Perhaps the extension of defenses to the Siccawei and Hungjao areas is unprecedented, but whatever is at the bottom of this new Franco-Japanese flare-up, Frenchmen were in accord with the Japnaese spokesman when he said, "The French authorities are legitimately entitled to ignore the protest of the 'Reformed Government'."

Franco-Japanese Tension Growing in East

Added this week to the local and previous indications at Tientsin of growing Franco-Japanese animosity, were:

1. The reported, and denied, concentration of 17 Japanese warships off Bias Bay which brought forth an early Japanese invasion of South China, of which the French are not viewing too mildly.
2. Reported concentration of 20 Japanese transports at Formosa, also reported for use in the spreading of war to South China.
3. The Tokyo foreign office protest to Paris in connection with reports that French Indo-China had decided to impose an embargo on iron ore. (The Formosa Development Company has invested several million yen in the iron ore mining industry, and Tokyo said that the "embargo would encroach upon the vested rights and interests of Japan and affect unfavorably Franco-Japanese relations.")
4. The Tokyo foreign office protest on the report that French authorities had allowed Chinese aviation officers and about 200 troops of the Kwangsi Army to travel on the Haiphong-Yunnanful Railway.
5. The alleged continuance of munitions shipments on the French railway.
6. The construction of new blockhouses in Shanghai by the French, and the refusal of French Concession authorities to heed the protest of the "Reformed Government" regarding the extension of defense works to Siccawei and Hungjao.

Hitler Strikes Back at Critics in England

ONCE his demands were met regarding Czechoslovakia, the acquiesence to which raised a storm of Labor protest in England, milder comment in France, Herr Adolf Hitler whose apparent desire is to keep Europe in a constant state of jitters, lost no time in hitting back at his critics in Great Britain.

Before an immense assembly of Germans at Saarbrucken on October 9, the Fuehrer, declaring the Germany wanted peace, especially with Britain, said, "If an Eden, a Duff-Cooper or a Winston Churchill came into power in Great Britain instead of Mr. Chamberlain, we know it would be their aim to make war. That obliges us to keep a watchful eye on the protection of the Reich."

To the Hitler charges, the editor of Paris *Le Jour* commented caustically: "One arrives at the conclusion that a man who in nine days contradicts himself so categorically, who uses so harsh and offensive a tone towards a power whom before he flattered, is now perhaps in full possession of self control. Has his success intoxicated him to the extent that his critical perception has become distorted?"

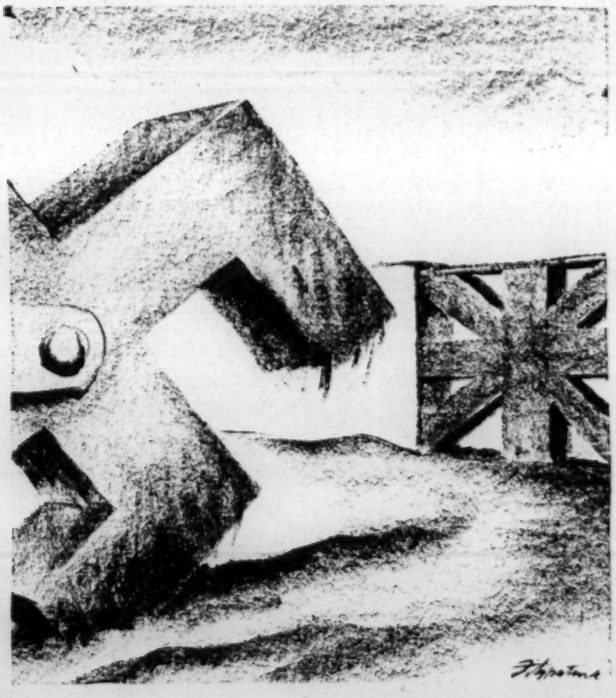
M. Marcel Pay, writing in *Excelsior*, said: "The speech is not that of a man who regards his work with satisfaction; it is that of a vexed man."

Hitler announced that the work of fortifying Germany's frontier should be continued with increasing energy and should be extended to include the Aix-la-Chapelle and Saarbrucken districts. At the same time he expressed the hope to suspend in a few days the emergency measures taken in the international crisis and to send back to their homes 100,000 workmen.

Refers To Palestine

Referring to Palestine, the Chancellor said: "We leave this to those who find themselves called upon by Providence to solve these problems, and watch with astonishment how they are handling them. We must give them the advice to occupy themselves till more closely with their own problems and not meddle with ours. "This year," Hitler continued, "the great work of German unity has been accomplished, namely, the creation of a greater Reich. We have been fortunate in the recent past, and must be

ON THE ROAD TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA



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thankful to Providence that all we have achieved has been without staking one man."

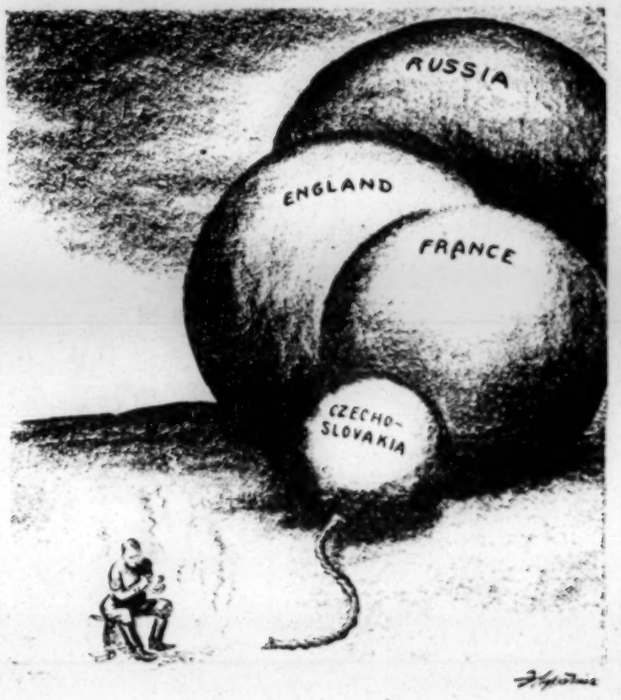
"The Berlin-Rome axis during the last two and a half years," he added, "has proved to be durable, and proved it in the worst hour. Nevertheless, Berlin and Rome are glad that the work of 1938 has been accomplished peacefully."

Sudeten Occupied

Meantime, the supreme command of the German Army, on October 11, announced the completion of the occupation of Sudeten territory. Simultaneously Herr Hitler, in his first decree regarding the constitution of Sudeten Germany, made the laws of the Reich apply to Sudetenland and also laid down that the Swastika shall henceforth be the national flag, and that the national emblem of the Reich shall in future be used by the civil authorities in Sudetan Germany.

Field Marshal Hermann Goering, in his capacity as Special Commissioner for the Four Year Plan, decreed that, from Oct. 11, the legal means of payment in the Sudeten districts will be the

A BAD PLACE FOR MATCHES



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Reichsmark along with the Czechoslovak Crown. The value of the Czechoslovak Crown is fixed at 12 Reichspfennige. Since their occupation, the German military authorities have been acting on a rough and ready basis of 10 pfennige to the Crown. The official exchange rate has been 8¾ pfennige, although for the Registermark a much higher rate has been obtainable.

Czech-Hungarian Talks

From Komarno, on October 11, it was reported that difficulties had cropped up in the present Hungarian-Czech negotiations, but hope was held out for the continuance of talks. The Hungarian claims are said to exceed by far what they were previously expected to be. The present demands include the organization of a plebiscite in Slovakia and Sub-Carpathic Russia (Ruthenia), the recovery of territories where, besides the population of 670,000 Hungarians, there are 450,000 Slovaks and Russians, and the handing over of several districts with a German population, such as Smolnik and Mnisek. Calm prevails through Slovakia where not a single village or town is beflagged with the Hungarian colors.

Meantime, in Austria, conflict broke out between the Nazi Party and the Catholic Church, during which mobs in Vienna stormed the palace of Cardinal Innitzer, leader of the Roman Catholics of Austria. The situation is serious, since more than 96 per cent of the Austrians are faithful Catholics.

Alleged German Claim of Sumatra Flatly Denied

Information reached Berlin this week to the effect that newspapers in Batavia have published a report in which it is alleged that Germany has put forward a claim to Sumatra as part of her colonial demands. The report in questions said that this alleged claim was revealed in the course of the House of Commons' debate on the Munich Agreement. *Transocean* was authorized to say that this allegation was pure fabrication deliberatly spread for the purpose of inciting hostility to the German Reich.

Belgium Apprehensive

Speaking before the Chamber of Representatives, M. Paul Henri Spaak, the Belgium Premier, paid tribute particularly to President Roosevelt when he said he admired all the statesmen who did their utmost to save the world from war. M. Spaak closed his speech with praise for Czechoslovakia "which became mutilated by the agreement and made great sacrifices, has earned for itself the admiration of the whole world. M. C. Huysman, who was re-elected President of the Chamber of Representatives, said that "The gratitude of all of us must go out to the statesmen of Europe who have avoided the threat of war. If new problems arise, however, we hope the solution will not be found at the expense of smaller nations to whom the threat of war is repugnant."

WHEN THE BEAR CAME OVER THE MOUNTAIN

New York Times

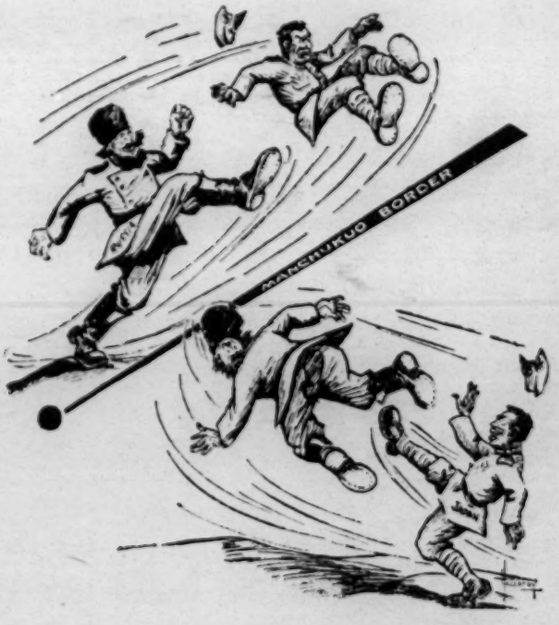
"IS THAT THE FELLOW WE BEAT IN 1905?"

Yardley in the Baltimore Sun

"THOSE SEATS ARE TAKEN"

Manning in the Cincinnatti Inquirer

MANCHURIAN BORDER "INCIDENTS"



Halladay in the Providence Journal

Double Tenth Gift Made by America to China

FIFTY-SIX thousand bushels of crushed wheat and 7,000 cases of medical supplies and canned goods, donated by the American Red Cross for the relief of Chinese civilian refugees, will reach Shanghai next month, it was announced Oct. 10 by a Shanghai representative of the United States body. Coming as a magnificent gift on the anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese Republic, the announcement of the donation was greeted with warm gratitude by various foreign and Chinese relief bodies, and the fact that it was understood that further supplies would be forthcoming aroused even greater feeling.

It has been stressed by the American Red Cross in a message to the advisory committee of the A.R.C. in Shanghai, that the gift of the crushed wheat is in no way connected with any wheat loan

Madame Chiang Kai-shek joins "busy bee" war workers in Hankow making garments for invalided soldiers.

negotiations which have been entered into by the American and Chinese Governments, but is purely and simply a donation for the relief of civilians in Chinese distressed areas.

It is probable that the first gift cargo will be landed in Shanghai about the middle of December, and with the completion of the organization for their distribution, further donations will be sent to other ports. While no final instructions have reached Shanghai from New York, it is understood that the task of distribution will be placed in the hands of the International Red Cross office here, and the same organization will be asked to take charge of further shipments.

Relief for Urchins

A "child relief" growing out of the suggestion made on the *China Weekly Review* radio broadcast, this week, at its second meeting, decided to cooperate with a project already sponsored by the Salvation Army to aid homeless street urchins. The Salvation Army has fitted out quarters on Amoy Road where they are giving 96 boys industrial and spiritual training.

Wuhu Refugees Working

"The refugees in our two compounds at Wuhu are absolutely self-sustaining," Reverend B. W. Lanphear, who on the 13th of this month will have completed 20 years in Wuhu as principal of the St. James Boys High school, told the *China Press* during a brief visit here.

"There is no such thing as even an incipient tendency to remain idle among the people with whom we have to deal," he continued. "At one time, when Sister Constance Anna and myself heard of a case in which we could have been of help, and asked why we were not told of the need, the people in our compound replied, 'You are giving us shelter in your compounds—that is enough. It is our duty to care for the needs of each other collectively.

"Some 700 to 800 people, almost all women and girls are now accommodated by the two compounds situated just outside of Wuhu. There were 2,000 refugees crowded into our compounds during the first three months of this year as well as 11 water buffalos."

"Rice Bowl" Dinner in London

On the occasion of the Double Tenth, 400 people, Chinese and foreign, sat down to a "rice bowl dinner" in London, at which the only food was a bowl of rice. The dinner was organized by the China Campaign Committee in aid of medical relief in China. Among those present were Lord Listowel, the Chairman, Mr. and Mrs. Quo Tai-chi, Viscount Cecil, President of the League of Nations Union, and M. Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador, and his wife.

Fascist Party for Japan Mooted

ORGANIZATION of a totalitarian party in Japan, which will represent all influences, including the Reservists' Association, the Federation of Young Men's Associations, workers and peasants, is making progress, the *Miyako Shimbun* said in a featured article Oct. 5. The movement is expected to take definite form by the end of this month, according to the daily. The Premier, Prince Ayamaro Konoye, though cool towards a new political party last year, was reported by the journal to have repeatedly expressed himself as in favor of a new powerful organization having nation-wide support.

The Premier's aspirations, the paper claimed, were being sympathetically supported not only by the existing political parties but by bureaucrats and military circles as well.

Count Rainei Arima, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and Mr. Akira Kazami, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, were taking the lead in organizing a new political party with cooperative societies as its nucleus, while several veteran party members, including Mr. Fusanosuke Kuhara, former Minister of Communications; Mr. Kiyoshi Akira, Counsellor to the Cabinet and former speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Teisuke Akiyama, who had played an important part in organizing the Konoye Cabinet, were advocating the necessity of organizing a totalitarian party, according to the paper. Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, Home Minister in the Konoye Cabinet, also was planning the organization of a new political party, the paper stated.

Indications showed that all these influences had the desire to converge and organize a new party which would not only be an amalgamation of the existing political Masses Party, but would be a totalitarian one representing all influences, the paper said. Success of the movement would depend entirely upon whether the new party would be so organized as to facilitate Prince Konoye's acceptance of an offer to become the new party's president, the paper stated.

Lindbergh Is Denounced for Russ Aviation Comment

Eleven of Russia's foremost aviators wrote a letter to the Moscow newspaper *Pravda* on Oct. 10 bitterly denouncing Col. Charles A. Lindbergh on the grounds that he belittled Soviet aviation during his recent visit to the country. The letter pointed out that "according to information from the highest quarters in London, Paris, and Prague the Soviet air fleet is quantitatively at least equal to the combined German and Japanese air forces and qualitatively much superior."

The allegations were based in part on rumors during the Czech crisis that Col. Lindbergh had asserted that the Soviet purge had dangerously weakened the air force making the German air fleet equal to the combined strengths of the British and French and to the Russian and Czech forces. The aviators denounced Col. Lindbergh's Fascist tendencies and asserted he abused Russia's hospitality. They also ridiculed the famous flier's accomplishments since his trans-Atlantic flight.

The signers of the letter included M. Vassily Molokov, Chief of the civil air force, M. Mikhail Kokkinari, Russian air ace, and M. Mikhail Gromov, trans-polar flier, all of whom were among Mr. Lindbergh's hosts on his recent visit.

The letter states that Col. Lindbergh made a report on Russian aviation which played a big part in the Czech crisis and the alleged British and French "surrender" to Herr Adolf Hitler. "He came," said the letter of the American flier, "to Russia uninvited under instructions of the British reactionalists in order to testify to the 'weakeness' of Soviet aviation to provide Mr. Neville Chamberlain with arguments for his capitulation at Munich. "The paid liar Lindbergh duly performed his duties to his bosses."

Recall of Volunteers Will Not End Spanish War, Says Burgos

The opinion expressed in various foreign newspapers that if the foreign volunteers left Spain this would automatically end the Spanish civil war, has caused surprise in Nationalist Spanish Government circles. The foreign volunteers in Nationalist Spain, it is pointed out, number only 30,000 within a total strength of the Nationalist army of 500,000. These figures, it is declared, suffice to show how absurd the idea is that the foreign volunteers are of decisive importance for a continuation of the war.

The presence or absence of foreign volunteers has nothing to do with the reasons for the Spanish war, Government circles explain, for General Franco is fighting for the existence of Nationalist Spain.

Seaforths Return Here

The Seaforth Highlanders, battalion of the British army, which left Shanghai Sept. 26 for Hongkong to participate in maneuvers, returned here Oct. 8. The battalion of Scots first came to Shanghai March, 29 1938.

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War

A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th issue of The Review.

Sept. 24.—Japanese aircraft dropped (Sept. 23) over 600 bombs on Chinese positions northeast of Tienchiacheng, strategic point on north bank of Yangtsze, but Chinese still holding position; Raid followed general Japanese offensive on Chinese defences south of Turtle Hill. Severe fighting continued all day; Twenty-seven Japanese warships moved upriver from Wusueh to join in the attack, but were forced to retire down stream, when heavy gunfire from Chinese forts sank one ship and damaged three others.

Sept. 24.—Despite torrential rains, heavy Chinese reinforcements rushed from Sinyang to Loshan sector in an effort to stem Japanese advance towards Peiping-Hankow Railway. Loshan, in southern Honan, 30 miles east of Sinyang, said to have fallen into hands of Japanese.

Sept. 24.—Twenty-three Japanese airplanes raided (Sept. 23) Fongsing near the Annam border, killing and wounding about 100 persons; Villages near the town machine-gunned.

Sept. 24.—Dr. Wellington Koo, chief Chinese delegate to League of Nations, declared (Sept 23) that sanctions provided in Article 16 of the Covenant are obligatory on all member-states. Dr. Koo's contention was in reply to assertion by the British delegate that Article 16 does not entail compulsory application of sanctions, but leaves each state free to act as it deems fit.

Sept. 24.—Zao Sih-fong, pro-Japanese terrorist, who attemped to bomb (May 10) the Central Savings Society offices at Shanghai, sentenced to 12 years imprisonment by First Special District Court.

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Sept. 25.—Japanese troops advancing towards Sinyang on Peiping-Hankow Railway reported driven back ten miles beyond Loshan, in southern Honan. Japanese column at Sihsien, northeast of Loshan, said attempting to cross Hwai River in order to join drive towards Sinyang.
Japanese artillery units stationed at Fenglingtu, on north bank of Yellow River, heavily shelled Tungkwan, strategic point on south bank of the river.
Shihchiachwang, junction of Peiping-Hankow and Chengting-Taiyuan Railways, said to have been occupied by Chinese on Sept. 22, when 3,000 so-called "Imperial Allied" troops mutinied and seized the town. Some 340 Japanese soldiers killed and 34 Japanese officers captured.

Sept. 25.—Owing to stubborn resistance by Chinese forces in outskirts of Tienchiacheng on north Yangtsze front, the Japanese are turning their attention to Fuchikou, opposite Tienchiacheng, on the south bank.
Some 74 Japanese airplanes staged three raids in attempt to disrupt Chinese communications north and south of Hankow. Sinyang on Peiping-Hankow Railway and Hoshenchiao, south of Wuchang, on Canton-Hankow Railway, main targets of bombing.

Sept. 25.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek ordered evacuation of all Chinese residents from Chungking who have no special work to do, as precaution against Japanese air raids.

Sept. 25.—Chinese Foreign Office instructed Chinese delegation at Geneva to demand application of Article 16 of League Covenant following Japan's refusal to accept League's invitation under Article 17.

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Sept. 26.—Tienchiacheng subjected to terrific aerial and artillery bombardment, as Japanese forces launch determined assault from three directions.
Considerable damage said inflicted on Chinese defence works as result of severe aerial bombings; according to reports received at Hankow, Chinese garrison is still holding the fort.
Chinese troops recapture Siaoloshan, some two miles east of Loshan, in southern Honan.

Sept. 26.—Judicial Yuan of National Government announced (Sept. 25) abolition of Japan's extra-territorial rights in China.

Sept. 26.—Party of 70 Chinese engineers, who arrived from Burma to join the mechanized units of Chinese army, welcomed at Canton.

Sept. 26.—For first time Japanese airplanes raided (Sept. 25) Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow; Damage not announced.
Twenty Japanese planes raided Hankow airdrome, but were driven away by anti-aircraft fire.

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Sept. 27.—Chinese air force resumed activities after long period; Japanese positions and troop concentrations in vicinity of Loshan, southern Honan, heavily bombed; some 200 bombs dropped.
Lull prevails on southern Yangtsze front.
Chinese garrison defending Tienchiacheng, on north bank of Yangtsze, launched counter-offensive against Japanese forces now assaulting the fort from three directions. Situation at Tienchiacheng said considerably eased.

Sept. 27.—Japanese forces which have been pushing westward towards Peiping-Hankow Railway at Sinyang, now turning southward in an effort to penetrate Chinese line in Tapieh mountain range. These troops, in conjunction with the Japanese column from Shangchen, are attempting to cross Hupeh border and reach Machen and Sungpu, northeast of Hankow.
Sungpu severely airbombed for past few days.
Kweiteh, on Lunghai Railway, reported reoccupied by Chinese troops on Sept. 25.
Eighteen Japanese airplanes raided Huayung on Peiping-Hankow Railway, north of Hankow.
Canton bombed; old waterworks received nine direct hits. Feared Canton will be without water supplies for considerable period until repairs effected.

Sept. 27.—Council of League of Nations decides to apply Article 16 of Covenant against Japan; individual member-states to take what action they think fit.

Sept. 27.—Eurasia Aviation Corporation announced resumption of regular air mail and passenger service between Hankow and Hongkong, starting from today.

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Sept. 28.—Chinese troops reported successful in counter-offensive against Japanese attacking Tienchiacheng. Despite vigorous Japanese assaults, Chinese garrison continues to hold out at the fort.
Gen. S. Itagaki, Japanese War Minister, blames heavy rains for slowing up Japanese advance across Honan towards Sinyang on Peiping-Hankow Railway, according to report from Tokyo. Gen. Itagaki admitted Chinese defences at Tienchiacheng strong.

Sept. 28.—Kunming, capital of Yunnan, raided by Japanese planes twice today, dropping some 50 light bombs. First air raid into Yunnan province.

Sept. 28.—Dr. Hu Shih, new Chinese Ambassador to United States, departed from England for America to assume post.

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Sept. 29.—Gen. K. Ugaki, Japanese Foreign Minister, resigned as result of long dispute between war minister and Foreign Office over issue of so-called "China Affairs" Bureau. Gen. Ugaki demanded that the projected organ should be under the control and direction of Foreign Office, while War Minister Gen. Itagaki insisted that the organ should be representative of the entire government, particularly the War and Navy Offices. Foreign Office alleged following weak-kneed policy toward foreign Powers, particularly Great Britain, in connection with the China situation.
Premier Prince Konoye expected to hold temporarily the posts of Foreign Minister and Minister for Overseas Affairs left vacant by Gen. Ugaki.

Sept. 29.—Tokyo threatens to take reprisals against any Power which actually applies sanctions against Japan, as authorised by League of Nations Council in accordance with Article 16 of the Covenant; third Power rights and interests in China will not be respected, if sanctions enforced.

Sept. 29.—Japanese planes bombed (Sept. 28) important stations on Peiping-Hankow Railway, particularly Sinyang, main objective of present Japanese drive in southern Honan. Packed trains of troops and refugees narrowly escaped attack.

Sept. 29.—Despite Japanese claims their troops entered Tienchiacheng, Chinese authorities at Hankow assert desperate fighting continuing in southeastern section of the town, following landing of Japanese troops above Wusueh under heavy artillery and aerial bombardment. Chinese authorities admit situation at Tienchiacheng critical, but state that Chinese troops defending the fort are still holding out. To prevent Japanese warships from steaming up river, Chinese authorities announced that Yangtsze is closed to river traffic below Huangkang, situated on north bank about 30 miles below Hankow; river below Huangkang mined.
Tienchiacheng continuously bombed by Japanese planes during past few days.
Japanese troops at 9 o'clock this morning penetrated Tienchiacheng, according to **Domei** report.
Heavy fighting starts again on west shore of Poyang Lake with the Japanese attempting to advance to Tehan, gateway to Nanchang. In southern Honan, the Japanese are vigorously assaulting Chinese positions at Loshan.

Sept. 29.—Amortization payments due this month on Crisp and Anglo-French loans secured on salt revenue are postponed according to statement issued by

Ministry of Finance at Chungking; Payment of interest to be made.

Sept. 30.—Chinese forces evacuated (Sept. 29) Tienchiacheng after a fortnight's bitter fighting during which heavy casualties were inflicted on the Japanese, according to Chinese army communique issued at Hankow. Evacuation necessitated after complete demolition of defence works. Chinese authorities also admit loss of Tungliu, on south bank of Yangtsze below Matang.
After capturing Siaoloshan in southern Honan yesterday, Japanese push westward towards Sinyang on Peiping-Hankow Railway.

Sept. 30.—Tang Shao-yi, 78, first Premier of Chinese Republic, veteran Kuomintang leader and statesman, murdered at his Shanghai residence; four Chinese led by one Hsieh Chih-pi participated in attack, using ax as the death instrument. Assailants escaped. Motive of assassination believed political, as Mr. Tang was rumored to have been offered presidency of so-called "United Government" which the Japanese were planning to establish by amalgamation of the Peiping and Nanking regimes.

Sept. 30.—League of Nations Council adopted report, urging member states to abstain from any action that would weaken China and to consider individually measures to aid China. Members may act according to stipulations of Article 16 of the Covenant.

Sept. 30.—Compromise formula adopted by Japanese Cabinet with regard to China Affairs Bureau. Plan provides that new organ should be headed by premier in order to unify China affairs now handled by various government departments and to control business corporations in China.
Premier Prince Konoye announced assumption of concurrent posts of Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister for Overseas Affairs in succession to Gen. Ugaki.

The Removal of Gen. Ugaki

The mystery of Gen. Kazushige Ugaki's sudden resignation from the post of Foreign Minister was cleared early Wednesday morning, when 120 Japanese transports and warships landed troops in Bias Bay. The aged statesman's removal from the political stage —and this view was confirmed by numerous well-substantiated reports—was obviously caused by his strenuous objections to any new military adventures which would exacerbate Japan's already strained relations with Foreign Powers.

Gen. Ugaki and Mr. Seihin Ikeda, Mitsui's representative at the Ministry of Finance, were the only two members of Prince Konoye's Government to make strenuous efforts to bring Japan back to a middle-of-the-road policy. In pursuance of this policy, Gen. Ugaki, for the past two months, has been conducting engotiations with Sir Robert L. Craigie with a view to improving Anglo-Japanese relations and opening a way to British financial backing for Japan's ambitious projects in this country.

In these conversations, Gen. Ugaki has been actively backed by Mr. Ikeda and leading members of the Gaimusho's "brain trust" (including Mr. Arita and Mr. Sato) and vigorously opposed by the Fighting Services, which adhered to a view that the current war must be prosecuted without regard for Foreign Powers and Japan's own financial needs.

The landing of Japanese troops in South China, Gen. Ugaki clearly realized, will immediately result in a renewed crisis in Anglo-Japanese relations. Britain cannot creat with equantity Japanese military operations in the immediate vicinity of her "Asiatic Gibraltar" and in an area which Britain regards as her own sphere of economic influence. There is no doubt that Britain will use every means at her command to check the extension of Japanese military authority into South China. Gen. Ugaki and the financial group which he represented felt that Japan was not prepared for a new financial and political battle with the British Empire, with the consequent blows to Japanese trade, shipping and banking. A contributing factor in the Army's desire to remove Gen. Ugaki from the Cabinet was his opposition to the creation of the Army-dominated China Affairs Bureau, which endowed the military with authority to formulate Japan's China policy and direct all Japanese economic, political and cultural activities in this country.

In opposing this scheme, Gen. Ugaki again felt that the Army would neither have the ability nor desire to prevent friction with Foreign Powers in Japan's campaign to include the occupied areas within the Japanese political and economic orbit. Gen. Ugaki's resignation at a moment when any squabbles within the Cabinet were undesirable showed the sharpness of the conflict between the military and the civilian elements in the Government. In forcing the Foreign Minister to resign the Fighting Services had scored a victory. But the civilians may yet have the doubtful satisfaction of telling the Army: "We told you so."

34 Christian Hospitals Suffer Under Impact of War

Japan's crusade in China has taken toll of a total of no fewer than 34 Christian hospitals since the outbreak of hostilities, figures assembled by the Council on Medical Missions reveal in the current edition of the Shanghai Medical News. Of this number, 11 hospitals were bombed or destroyed, while 12 hospitals were damaged or looted. Seven hospitals have been occupied and four hospitals have been closed as the result of warfare.

The figures were arrived at after a circular request had been made by the Council on Medical Missions to the various mission heads for information on the subject, and although the returns are not yet complete, the following detailed list has been announced, giving some idea of the enormous damage inflicted on non-combatant, neutral and third-party organizations, most of which were engaged in relief work.—

Locality	*Name of Hospital*	*How affected*
Nantung	Christian Hospital	Destroyed
Yangchow	Baptist Hospital	Occupied
Paotingfu	Taylor Hodge Mem. Hospital	Damaged
Chowtsun	Foster Hospital	Damaged
Taiyuan	Schofield Mem. Hospital	Damaged
Wusih	St. Andrew's Hospital	Looted
Changshu	Church Hospital	Looted
Shanghai	St. Luke's Hospital	Damaged
Shanghai	Margaret Williamson Hospital	Damaged
Shanghai	Shanghai Sanitarium	Occupied
Shanghai	Bethel Hospital	Destroyed
Shanghai	Range Road Clinic (Seventh Day Adv.)	Occupied
Soochow	Soochow Hospital	Occupied
Soochow	Elizabeth Blake Hospital	Destroyed
Soochow	Wilkinson Hospital	Destroyed
Soochow	Tooker Mem. Hospital	Destroyed
Nanchang	Ida Kahn Women & Child Hospital	Damaged
Chiaotouchen	Seventh Day Adventist Clinic	Destroyed
Huchow	General Hospital	Occupied
Taichow	Sarah Walkup Hospital	Closed
Jukao	Mission Hospital	Closed
Tinghsien	Salvation Army Hospital	Closed
Kiangyin	Christian Hospital	Destroyed
Chengchow	General Hospital	Damaged
Hai Chow	E. L. Graham Hospital	Looted
Kashing	General Hospital	Occupied
Sungkiang	General Hospital	Occupied
Yencheng	General Hospital	Closed
Tenghsien	Leprosy Asylum	Damaged
Liuho	Grace Hospital	Destroyed
Nanning	Seventh Day Adventist Hospital	Damaged
Waichow	Seventh Day Adventist Hospital	Destroyed
Wuchow	Stout Mem. Hospital	Destroyed
Wuchang	Seventh Day Adventist Clinic	Destroyed

Japanese Casualties In Yangtsze Sector in Past Four Months

Japanese casualties in the Yangtsze sector in the past four months of fighting totalled approximately 320,000 men, according to General Chen Cheng, Commander-in Chief of the Chinese Forces on the southern Yangtsze River Front. Of this total, 96,000 were killed. The rest of the casualties include the wounded, the sick and the captured. During the hostilities in Shanghai last year, General Chen said, the ratio between the Japanese and Chinese casualties was one to three (that is to say, for every Japanese killed or wounded, three Chinese were killed or wounded). In the course of recent months, however, the ratio has almost become one to one.

Cholera Cases on Decline

During the week ending Oct. 8, the number of new cholera cases notified to the public health department of the French Concession was below 10 daily, of which only 40 per cent were confirmed cases. The rate of mortality was about 10 per cent. The total number of cases in the Concession during the long epidemic, lasting about four and a half months and which is now almost ended, is 3007 Chinese and 14 foreign. A total of 353 Chinese and six foreigners died. The total quantity of vaccines used during the present campaign amounts to 2,871,500 c.c. while the total number of inoculations is 2,235,600.

Japan's Mine Blast Toll Rises to 159

The death toll in an explosion at the Yubari Coal Mine in the Hokkaido has risen to 159, according to the latest message received Oct. 10 from the scene of the disaster. Rescue workers have recovered 159 bodies while one miner still is missing, the message said. Eighteen men were injured, three of them seriously. It was ascertained that 327 miners were working in the pit when the blast occurred, but 149 of them escaped. Joint funeral services were held for the 159 victims. Emperor Hirohito donated a sum of money to the families of the victims.

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Sinpu	*Chuenchow*	*Shihkaichuan*	Kiukiang	Chengtu
Chinkiang	*Yenping*	Tsingtao	Chengchow	*Wanhsien*
Yangchow	*Kien-ou*	Tsinan	Kaifeng	*Santai*
Hsiakwan	*Pucheng*	Pengpu	*Loyang*	HANKOW
HANGCHOW	*Santu*	Wuhu	Sian	*Wuchang*
Ningpo	CANTON	Anking	*Nancheng*	Changsha

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS:

NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, GENEVA, OSAKA, AND HONGKONG

Reuters Hard Hit by Japanese Censors

OUTSIDE of private individuals who have had their mail ransacked at the Shanghai post office, worst sufferers of Japanese censorship has been the British news agency, *Reuters*. Recently the agency which has incurred the wrath of the censors, published the texts of various telegrams dispatched here by its Hongkong office, only to be held up.

The following four telegrams were dispatched during the morning of August 24, concerning the C.N.A.C. disaster:

Hongkong 10:.25 a.m.—"Chinese official sources state C.N.A.C. passenger plane from Hongkong to Wuchow with full load passengers shot down by Japanese planes Canton River Delta this morning."

Hongkong 10.30 a.m.—"C.N.A.C. admit plane forced down claiming passengers all safe. Company adds "international complications probably occur' which is taken to indicate foreigners aboard plane."

Hongkong 10.45 a.m.—"Add C.N.A.C.: No shots hit plane but number Japanese pursuits continually dived over machine forcing it lower and lower until American pilot eventually made forced landing. Authoritative circles here say attackers believed Sun Fo aboard, but it now established Sun Fo still in Hongkong, although learned number other important Chinese officials aboard."

"Forced To Land"

Hongkong 12.35 p.m.—"Official C.N.A.C. statement says, 'Plane forced down Yuetshing, 25 miles south-west Canton, landed shallow river, all passengers safe. Machine left Kaitak at 8.04 a.m. carrying 14 Chinese passengers, no foreigner. At 8.15 a.m. pilot wirelessed: Japanese planes pursuing—I am being forced land. At 8.38 a.m. pilot wirelessed: Succeeded landing all safe.

It appears now Sun Fo actually left for Hankow by Eurasia plane this morning, having at first intended travel C.N.A.C. plane, and it believed almost certain Japanese planes thought Sun Fo aboard C.N.A.C. machine."

It is now also revealed that two other telegrams, despatched from Reuter's Hongkong Office to Shanghai, were held up by the censors. Both were despatched on June 16. The texts of these two telegrams ran:

Six Planes Shot Down

Hongkong 4.20 p.m.—"Canton. - Officially claimed six unescorted Japanese bombers brought down at Lokchong near Kwangtung Hunan border this morning. It stated slow-moving craft which engaged bombing Canton-Hankow railway were attacked by 10 swift Chinese pursuits, who flew rings around raiders, continuously machinegunning them and crashing them one by one. Canton is elated at news and populace, feeling terrific reaction from recent bombings, going wild with joy."

Hongkong 11 p.m.—"Canton. City this evening in state complete jubilation following official despatches carrying colourful description air battle at Lokchong. These state squadron Japanese bombers flew from Amoy, through Fukien, visiting Namhung, Szeching and Lokchong, and were surprised latter place by Chinese pursuits.

Stated one raider brought down at Lienhsien, one at Kaukong, one at Mabar, three at Lokchong. The latter already located and bear numerical marks 707, 7958, 21079, together with Japanese factory marks. Machines are twin-engined heavy bombers carrying five airmen apiece. It is added that Chinese pursuits hovered at 18,000 feet awaiting raiders, then swooped giving enemy no chances, slow bombers being completely at mercy swifter Chinese pursuits."

None of the above telegrams has been released to *Reuter's* Shanghai Office, even yet, by the Japanese censors. *Reuters* has been able to receive the texts of these telegrams only through the action of its Hongkong Office, which has now supplied copies of the telegrams as sent from Hongkong. Incidentally, all the above telegrams were sent from Hongkong to London, where they were duly published. *Reuters* also informed its clients of another censoring incident which occurred to a telegram in transit between *Reuter's* Tsingtao and Shanghai Offices.

On July 7, *Reuter's* Tsingtao Office despatched the following cable: "Briton, Jock Crichton, stopped by Japanese sentry for smoking cigarette Commercial Wharf this morning. Crichton extinguished cigarette and apologized, *whereupon sentry slapped his face.*"

The only telegram received from Tsingtao by Reuter's Shanghai Office on July 7 ran: "Briton, Jock Crichton, stopped by Japanese sentry for smoking cigarette Commercial Wharf this morning. Crichton extinguished cigarette and apologized, *where upon sentry let him go.*"

In the case of the latter, the Japanese manager of the Tsingtao office said the message had not been mutilated and the mistake was due to a clerical error.

One *Reuters* message which never reached Shanghai was one reporting on a concentration of 20 Japanese transports, accompanied by several warships, which had arrived off Formosa. The telegram was sent from Hongkong on October 4. News of its delay was not published here until October 10.

A further example of the Japanese censors' activities in suppressing incoming *Reuter* telegrams was revealed Sept. 27, when *Reuters* Shanghai office received from Hongkong copies of recent telegrams dispatched by *Reuters* Hongkong office to Shanghai. One telegram related details of the bombing of the Stout Memorial Hospital of the South China Mission at Wuchow. This was dispatched from Hongkong at midnight on September 18-19 but has not yet been delivered to Reuters Shanghai office. The telegram in question, as sent off by Reuters Hongkong office, ran:

"Canton, Reliably learned Stout Memorial Hospital of South China Baptist Mission at Wuchow bombed on September 17 by nine Japanese planes which scored five direct hits on buildings. None of American members staff injured but damage estimated $150,000."

Japanese Consul-General Removes Residence from British Tientsin Concession

The official residence of the Japanese Consul-General, located directly in front of the British Tientsin Club in the British Concession at Tientsin, has been removed to the Japanese Concession, according to *Domei* report from Tokyo, Oct. 8. The office of the China Development Corporation, a Japanese concern was also transferred from the British Concession. Orders issued several days ago by the Japanese Army authorities in Tientsin for all Japanese firms to remove from the British and French Concessions caused considerable apprehension due to rumors of a possible Japanese military move against the foreign-controlled areas. The purpose of the order, which was later denied in Tokyo, was that the Japanese Army was trying to obtain possession of some $60,000,000 worth of silver which is stored in Chinese and foreign banks in the two European concessions. The Japanese wanted the silver for their so-called "Federal Reserve" bank which has issued more than $300,000,000 worth of unsecured notes, which are, however, accepted at par in exchange for the notes of the Japanese Bank of Chosen. The Japanese also hoped to force the foreign banks in Tientsin to accept the "Federal" notes, but the foreign banks refused to accept the notes on the ground they were not accepted by the leading Japanese Yokohama Specie Bank.

Several years ago when the Japanese complained of lack of protection of their official residence in the British Concession, due to a bombing incident, the British authorities suggested that the Japanese should remove their Consul-General's residence from the British Concession to their own Japanese Concession. The residence, however, was not moved.

Rev. Luccock Resigns to Join Church in Evanston, Illinois

The Rev. Dr. Emory W. Luccock, pastor of Community Church, Shanghai for the past 10 years, has resigned to accept the post of pastor at the First Presbyterian Church at Evanston, Ill. The University of Illinois is located at Evanston. Dr. Luccock went to the United States several months ago on leave and has been lecturing in various parts of the country on subjects concerned with the Sino-Japanese crisis. Prior to joining Community Church Dr. Luccock was connected with the American Presbyterian Mission in Hunan province, and later was connected for a time with the Nantao Christian Institute in Shanghai. Dr. Luccock was well known in Shanghai where he was active in the affairs of the community. He was largely responsibile for developing and enlarging the activities of Community Church and recently contributed a considerable sum for completing the purchase of a pipe organ, which has been named in honor of Dr. Luccock's mother.

Large Granaries to Be Built

In view of the unprecendented good harvest this year, the Central Farm Bureau has decided to build large granaries in various provinces and buy large quantities of foodstuffs for storage from the farmers. In Szechuen, $5,000,000 has been appropriated for the purpose. In Shensi and Kweichow, $3,000,000 has been appropriated for each province. Similar actions have been taken by the authorities in Hunan, Kiangsi, Kwangsi and Kwangtung Provinces. The National Rice Transportation Company has been ordered to cooperate closely with the Central Farm Bureau to adjust the supply and demand of rice in the interior provinces.

Commercial Bank Planned in Nanking

Banking facilities will be available again in Nanking in about a month's time when the projected Nanking Commercial Bank will be formally opened. Chen Lang-po, chairman of the Nanking Chamber of Commerce, is being entrusted with the work of arranging for the bank's opening. Capital of the bank has been tentatively fixed at $240,000. Premises of the former Farmers Bank in Nanking, situated off Hsing Street, have been selected as the site of the projected commercial bank.

Who's Who in China

呂紹虞
Lu Shao-yu

Lu Shao-yu, library expert; born at Singchang, Chekiang• October 22, 1907; graduated from Great China University, Shanghai, 1928 and Boone Library School, Wuchang, 1933; librarian of Great China University and lecturer in library science in same university 1933-36; acting librarian of Hung Ying Library, Shanghai, since 1936; author of "Simple library management", 1935; "How to use the library", 1938; "A list of subject headings for Chinese libraries", 1937; "Essays on librarianship", 1938; "Principles and methods of classification of books", 1935; translator into Chinese of J.C. Dana's "Library primer", 1938; L.D. Arnett's "Elements of library methods", 1934; M.S. and E.F. Rowse's "How to use the library", 1934; Zaidee Brown's "Library key", 1935; W.W. Randall's "College library", 1928; and J.J. Gerould's "College library building"; address: Hung Ying Library, 1413 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai.

Death of Mrs. Mary E. Ferguson, Long Resident of Peiping

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Ferguson, wife of Dr. J. C. Ferguson, well known American resident of Peiping, died in Peiping on Oct. 6 at the age of 72 years. The funeral service was held on Sunday, Oct. 9. Mrs. Ferguson is survived by Dr. Ferguson, two brothers, F. H. Wilson, Arcadia, Cal., and Rev. W. F. Wilson of Santee, Cal.; and six children, C. J. Ferguson of Shanghai, Robert M. Ferguson, Brookline, Mass., Duncan P. Ferguson, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Mrs. John C. Beaumont, wife of Brig.-Gen. John C. Beaumont, Washington, D. C., Mrs. R. C. Mackay, wife of the Assistant Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, Washington, D. C., Mary E. Ferguson, registrar, Peiping Union Medical College. Mrs. Ferguson was born at Malvers, Ontaria, April 4, 1866, the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. R. O. Wilson. She attended Albert College, Belleville, Ont. and Wilbraham Acadamy, Wilbraham, Mass., specializing in music. She was married to Dr. Ferguson on Aug. 4, 1887 and shortly afterward both sailed for China, arriving here Oct. 25, 1887. They resided in various parts of the country where Dr. Ferguson was engaged in educational work, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Peiping. At Shanghai she assisted Dr. Ferguson in his work in establishing Chaotung University (previously Nanyang), and also at Nanking University, of which he was president. For many years she was head of the Home for Destitute Women at Peiping. She and Dr. Ferguson celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary on Aug. 4, 1937.

Prince Teh Wang's Brother Arrested

Prince Teh Wang's brother was recently arrested by the Chinese guerillas operating in Suiyuan when the latter launched an attack against the Japanese troops at Ta Er Hu Ho, according to Chinese reports received in Wuyuan. Prince Teh Wang is reported to have offered 12 pistols, 500 rifles, and a large sum of money to the guerillas for the release of his brother, but this offer was rejected.

C. Y. Hsieh, Review Writer, to Study at Oxford

C. Y. Hsieh, for the past two or three years a contributor to *The China Weekly Review*, was awarded one of the Boxer Indemnity Scholarships and is now on his way to Great Britain for special study. Mr. Hsieh will enroll for a special course in Contemporary Political and Diplomatic History at Oxford University, and will probably remain in England for three years. Mr. Hsieh is a native of Foochow, Fukien and a graduate of Yenching University. He also studied at Tsing Hua University, following which he came to Shanghai and for a time was connected with the National Economic Council, later joining the Shanghai staff of *Reuters* service.

Trade Favorable in First 10 Days

Japan's trade in the first 10 days of October showed a favorable balance of Yen 30,804,000, according to figures released by the Ministry of Finance. Exports were valued at Yen 84,942,000 and imports at Yen 54,138,000.

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160 Ave. Edward VII, Shanghai.

Men and Events

J. M. Major, head of the accounting department of the Dollar Steamship Lines, has gone to San Francisco on leave.

E. L. Hall-Patch, financial adviser to British Embassies in the Far East, returned to Tokyo from a trip to China on Oct. 6.

Wm. Henry Chamberlin, correspondent in the Far East for *Christian Science Monitor*, who passed through Shanghai several days ago on his way to Hongkong and Canton, has returned to Tokyo.

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, who has been at her home in St. Louis for several months, is expected to return to Shanghai shortly. While in the United States, Dr. Fearn wrote her memoirs, which are to be published shortly by Harper and Brothers.

Zee Ah-yung, illiterate coolie employed in office of Dr. Nana Nance, American physician, was sentenced to three years in jail in the First District Court for forging checks against Dr. Nance's bank account to the amount of $1,200. The checks, 21 in number, were cashed at the Chase bank.

According to *Kuomin* report from Hongkong a motorbus service for passengers will shortly be started between the British Colony of Hongkong and Hankow. The service will be started with 50 busses and only passengers will be carried for the present.

Wei Kwong-ching, until recently secretary of the purchasing commission of the Chinese Medical Association, pleaded guilty at the First District Court on Oct. 5 to the mis-appropriation of $7,049.71 from the Association's funds. The case was adjourned for a week with Wei remaining in custody.

Dr. Henry P. Van Deusen, Dean of Union Theological Seminary, New York and member of the National Council of Y. M. C. A's. of North America, was the guest and speaker at a tiffin at the Shanghai Foreign Y. M. C. A. on Monday, Oct. 10. He spoke on the subject, "Present Outlook for Religion."

Garcia Sanchez, Spanish writer and lecturer, who has been touring South America, sailed from Los Angeles for Manila on Oct. 8, where he plans to lecture on conditions in Spain. The *United Press* report failed to state which side of the Spanish civil war Sr. Sanchez was representing.

Weldon Jones, chief aide to Paul V. McNutt, U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippines, is going to the United States on vacation in November. He plans to return to Manila in January. Mr. Jones stated, according to *United Press*, that he planned to visit Frank Murphy, former commissioner, who is now Governor of Michigan.

J. M. Elizalde, recently appointed Philippine Resident Commissioner at Washington, assumed office on Oct. 5. He was expected to reappoint most of the members of the staff in the Commissioner's office. Mr. Elizalde is a member of one of the oldest Spanish families in Manila which adopted Filipino citizenship several years ago.

Gen. Iwane Matsui, former commander-in-chief of Japanese forces in Central China, has announced his intention of organizing a branch of the Great Asia Association, which he started originally in Tokyo in 1933, in the city of Kobe. Branches already have been started in Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Fukuoka, Mumamoto, Kanazawa, Taihoku and Manila.

The American Association of Shanghai will be hosts on the evening of Saturday, Oct. 22 at a dinner and reception for Col. and Mrs. Charles F. B. Price of the U. S. Marine Corps. Col. and Mrs. Price, who have been in Shanghai for three years, are departing shortly for the United States. Bishop W. P. Roberts is acting chairman of the American Association.

Floyd Ajax Smith, well known hunter and collector of animals in the West China-Tibet border regions, has captured six pandas, ranging from 50 to 300 pounds each. The animals probably will be sent from Chungking at the head of navigation on the Yangtsze, to Hongkong by truck. As Mr. Smith is ill, his wife will travel with the animals to Hongkong.

The arrival in the United States of the latest contingent of Chinese Students, numbering approximately 100 from the Shanghai district, raised the total of Chinese students in the United States to somewhat more than 2,300. According to recent statistics issued by the Students Federation, 1,790 are in schools in the United States, 466 in Honolulu and 82 in Canada.

The French Government awarded the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honor to Charles Soulie de Morant, writer and novelist on the Far East. According to the *Havas* report, two other Frenchmen, long resident in the Far East similarly honored, Henri Metz, chief engineer of the French Concession at Tientsin, and Albert Gouget, retired assistant commissioner of police at Shanghai.

W. J. MacDermott, member of the Shanghai police force for 24 years has been promoted to the position of Deputy Commissioner. Mr. MacDermott came to Shanghai from the Royal Irish Constabulary in 1914, joining the local force as a constable. Capt. H. M. Smythe, G. W. Gilbert and T. Robertson, who have been acting deputy commissioners, were appointed to rank. S. C. Young, Deputy Commissioner, who retired recently, with the expectation of returning home to England, has been re-appointed to the force. It was announced that he would be assigned to special work.

Minoru Ishikawa, second secretary of Embassy and Consul at Shanghai, has been appointed Consul at Tsingtao.

Cheng Tien-fang, until recently Chinese Ambassador at Berlin, arrived at Hongkong on his way to Hankow and Chungking, on Oct. 7.

Tokyo report by *Domei*, Oct. 8—Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, Editor of *Oriental Affairs*, a magazine published in Shanghai, arrived here today.

Liu Shu-sheng, managing editor of the *Morning Leader*, died at his home in the French Concession on Oct. 8. Mr. Liu had been engaged in newspaper work in Shanghai for 10 years.

Gen. Franco's Spanish Minister, Senor Santiago Mendez de Vigo, presented his credentials to Emperor Hirohito, in the presence of Premier Prince Ayamaro Konoye, on Oct. 6.

Baron Y. Togo, head of the recently organized Central China Communications Company, which took over the operation of all Chinese telegraph and radio communications in the lower Yangtsze area, is now in Shanghai and is living at the Cathay Hotel.

The *Shun Pao*, formerly leading Chinese paper in Shanghai with circulation exceeding 150,000 daily, which suspended publication rather than submit to Japanese censorship, has decided to resume publication under incorporation in America. The name of the new firm will be Columbia Publishing Company.

According to the *Chugai Chogyo Shimpo*, Tokyo, Kenkichi Kodama, president of the Central China Development-Promotion Company, has appointed Kanama Hirasawa, former Tokyo Vice-Minister of Communications, as vice-president of the new development concern which was officially chartered for the purpose of exploiting the natural resources of Central China.

C. E. Gauss, American Consul-General, who recently returned to Shanghai from leave, has been elected Judge of the local Court of Consuls, succeeding F. P. Lockhart, who has departed from Shanghai. The other members of the Court are Sir Herbert Phillips, British Consul-General, President; S. Hidaka, Japanese Consul-General; E. A. Long, Secretary.

The Hongkong authorities have adopted emergency regulations to cope with the large numbers of Chinese who have entered the Colony. The regulations include prohibition of meetings and processions and formations of organizations designed to promote strikes or cause disorders. The importation of newspapers, posters and pamphlets is prohibited unless special permission for their entrance to the colony is arranged previously.

Edsel Ford announced on Oct. 7. that the Ford Motor Car Company was bringing out a new addition to the motor car family, a "v-type" 8-cylinder which will be known as the "Mercury." The car, said to be the most powerful ever marketed by the company, will be priced between the Ford and the Lincoln models. The car will be exhibited at the New York Automobile Show this winter. It is said to resemble the Zephyr models.

Richard Halliburton, well known American writer, arrived in Tokyo on Oct. 8, on his way to Hongkong, where he plans to buy a Chinese junk with the object of making a trip across the Pacific in imitation of the recent exploit of Dr. E. A. Peterson of Los Angeles, who sailed in a junk 5,000 miles from Hongkong to Los Angeles, via Midway and Hawaii. Halliburton climbed Mt. Fuji in 1923 and once flew over the Himalayas in an airplane.

Harold Browett, who has resided in Shanghai for 51 years, celebrated his 76th birthday on Oct. 6. He is the senior member of the British bar, practicing before the local British Supreme Court. He is a native of Birmingham and possesses one of the most complete legal libraries in China. Mr. Browett is an honorary member of the Shanghai Club, a member of the committee of the Bar Association, Royal Society of St. George and other local organizations.

Dr. Francis D. Nance, well known American physician at Shanghai, was married on Oct. 10 to Miss Helen Mullahey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Mullahey of Shanghai. They were married at the Church of Christ the King, following which there was a reception at the rooms of the American Women's Club on Bubbling Well Road. Dr. Nance is a son of Dr. and Mrs. W. K. Nance and is a graduate of Vanderbilt University. He is a member of the medical firm of Dunn, Nance and Hoffman.

Leigh Ashton of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London has announced plans for arranging a comprehensive exhibit of Chinese art from earliest times. The objects will be housed in a special room 60 feet square now under construction. In an interview with *Reuters* he claimed that London has more specimens of Chinese art than any other city outside China. Mr. Ashton stated that interest in Chinese art had increased greatly in recent years. The collection M. Eumorfopoulos is also in the Museum.

A well-dressed Chinese, who stood up and attempted to deliver an address at the Mattins service at the Holy Trinity Cathedral in Shanghai on Sunday, was prevented from speaking and later was induced to leave the building. The Chinese only managed to say, "Ladies and Gentlemen," when someone placed a hand on his shoulder and restrained him from speaking. According to a report in the *North-China Daily News*, the man appeared to be a "mental case" or was attempting to beg for relief.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kay of the Dollar Steamship Company returned to Shanghai this week from vacation in the United States.

Funeral services were held on Monday afternoon, Oct. 10 at the Japanese Higashi Hongan Temple for Hisashi Mochizuki, Chancellor of the Japanese Consulate-General, who died of appendicitis on Oct. 7.

Hallett Abend, correspondent for the *New York Times*, has added a new member to his local staff, G. F. Ogilvie, who has been editor of the local Marine weekly magazine, *Walla-Walla*. Mr. Ogilvie comes from Grand Island, Nebraska and had service in Nicaragua before coming to Shanghri.

The U. S. S. Augusta, Flagship of the United States Asiatic Fleet, returned to Shanghai and anchored in the Whangpoo on Wednesday of this week. Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief, was aboard. The Augusta has been in Chefoo and Tsingtao most of the summer and after a few weeks here will proceed to Manila.

Japan's exhibit at the New York World Fair will include a lacquer screen 11 feet high and 22 feet long, a 15-foot square embroidered tapestry, a silk carpet 12 feet by 30 feet and a belfry with bell, one foot high and 1 foot 3 inches around, made entirely of 10,000 pearls. The Japanese building at the fair is now being constructed by Japanese engineers and workers sent to New York from Japan.

The scheduled arrival on Oct. 17 of a further party of 25 Austrian Jews from Vienna, will bring the total of arrivals here to 75. It was reported this week that approximately 200 are expected to arrive in Shanghai by the end of the year. They are being supported by funds raised locally, the amount appropriated for each individual being $60, local currency, monthly.

The arrival of the British warship Ladybird at Shanghai on Oct. 1 brought the number of foreign warcraft here to 36—which number includes 20 Japanese gunboats and cruisers. The U. S. S. Pillsbury, scheduled to depart for Tsingtao, remained in Shanghai for special duty at the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company's wharf in the Pootung section where disturbances due to guerilla activities were reported.

Kenneth P. Kirkwood, second secretary of the Canadian Legation in Tokyo has completed a 400-page book on the "Renaissance of Japan," which is to be published shortly. Mr. Kirkwood spent 9-years in compiling the work and in other literary activities, including a book on "Studies in Lafcadio Hearn," and several poems. Mr. Kirkwood is a graduate of Columbia University where he specialized in history. He first arrived in Japan in 1929.

The Ministry of Education at Chungking, on Oct. 6, appropriated the sum of $60,000 to relieve distress at Kwangsi University, Wuchow, Kwangsi province, which was bombed by Japanese airplanes. The institution, which was American owned and was flying the American flag, suffered damage exceeding $2,000,000, Chinese currency, according to *United Press* report. Japanese authorities denied knowledge of "any university existing at Wuchow," following receipt of American protest.

A serious fire destroyed large quantities of native cargo, consisting chiefly of paper from Wenchow, Chekiang, which was stored in the warehouse at the Roosevelt Terminal Wharf on the French Bund. The fire broke out on the early morning of Tuesday, Oct. 11 and destroyed the contents of six sections of the warehouse. The warehouses were formerly the property of the China Marchants Steam Navigation Company, but are now owned by Wm. Hunt and Company.

The Tokyo War Department, on Sept. 22, ordered the confiscation of a novel, "A Certain Fellow, His Sister's death," which was written by a well known novelist Naoya Shiga. The Home Office also ordered the Osaka gendarmerie to "deal appropriately" with the author, in addition to confiscation of his work, which is listed in Japanese libraries as one of the leading world books. The ire of the War Department was aroused by a passage in the book which deals with a conscript "who hated military service."

A large number of friends and relatives attended the service in Shanghai on Friday afternoon, Oct. 7 when the remains of the late Tang Shao-yi, former premier of China were placed in a coffin where the body will remain until it is shipped to Canton for burial at his ancestral home in the Chungshan district. Mr. Tang was 78 years of age at the time of his death at the hands of assassins on Sept. 30. Among those attending the service were the widow and daughters. One son Tang Liu, former consul-general at Singapore and an official of the Foreign Office at Nanking, who is now in Szechuen, was unable to attend. Aside from the widow and two concubines, Mr. Tang is survived by four sons, seven daughters and several grandchildren. Mr. Tang was one of the first Chinese students to go to the United States—in 1873 when he was only 13 years old. Five of his schoolmates are still living, Sir Hsu Chen-chow, Admiral Wu, Capt, S. H. Yung, M. Y. Chung and M. T. Liang.

Not Like Other Girls.

The lot of the girl who is "not like other girls" in the fact that she cannot participate in outdoor games because she lacks the strength and energy to do so is indeed hard. When she does overcome her nervous disinclination, and attempts to play, she quickly gets out of breath, her heart thumps appallingly, her face becomes flushed and her head dizzy, she feels hot and distressed and soon has to stop, completely exhausted.

The trouble with this girl is that she is anaemic. Her blood has become so thin and impoverished that her whole system is starved through lack of that nourishment which normal healthy, rich, red blood carries every minute of the day to the organs, muscles, fibres and nerves of the body.

To such a girl Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—so-called because of their pink sugar coating — give immediate help, containing, as they do, just the elements necessary to build up the blood, to fill it with red corpuscles, to enrich it with energy-producing, brain, nerve and muscle feeding haemoglobin. And perserved with for from 30 to 60 days their beneficent results are astonishing.

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Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

In the United States Court for China

In re. IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of ERNEST HIEBER, Deceased.	Cause No. 4355 Special Proceedings No. 2234 NOTICE Filed at Shanghai, China, September 19th. 1938. William T. Collins, Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ERNEST HIEBER, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before March 24, 1939, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

H. D. RODGER,
320 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China
September 19, 1938.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Chronicle of Japanese Events

Imperial Japan, 1926-1938. By A. Morgan Young. Published by George Allen and Unwin, London. 328 pp.

This new book by A. Morgan Young is described as a sequel to the same author's "Japan under Taisho Tenno, 1912-1926," and conforms to the style of that earlier volume. Having sat at the editorial desk of the *Japan Chronicle* during ten of the eleven years of recent Japanese history which he describes, one would assume that the author was well qualified to handle his chosen subject.

And, indeed, as a chronicle of events and developments leading up to the latest phases of Japan's imperialist invasion of China, the book has a decided value, especially for the student who has to start at scratch. It is, however, no more than a chronicle. The reader will be able to ascertain from its pages what actually happened, and that is all the author pretends to give. Those who wish to know *why* things happened as they did will have to turn to more serious, less superficial sources.

Like many other writers, Young assumes the existence of a fundamental, that is, principled, cleavage between the civilian ruling class of Japan—industrialists and finance capitalists—and the military oligarchy now in control of Dai Nippon's destinies. According to this theory it is possible to view Japan's invasion of China simply as an aberration of the army and navy chiefs and not as a policy flowing logically and inevitably from factors of development lodged firmly in Japan's economic and social structure. While the events themselves have tended to impart both substance and color to the former theory, the serious student will reject it. Japan's imperialistic enterprises can no more be explained as due to the ambitions of an uncontrolled military caste than Germany's aggressiveness can be attributed solely to the fact that Adolph Hitler heads the government of the Third Reich. All appearances to the contrary notwithstanding, the Japanese military camarilla, like Hitler and his Nazis, is in the final analysis an instrument of vast impersonal forces rooted deeply in contemporary Japan.

No one will deny that the Japanese army and its policies are leaving a deep imprint on the destiny of their country, just as Hitler is doing with Germany. But that is not the important thing. For a real understanding of Japanese policy it is necessary to uncover the factors which rendered *inevitable* the ascent of the army to control of the nation's affairs. In this task one can derive much, for example, from Freda Utley's painstaking work, "Japan's Feet of Clay," and practically nothing from Young's latest book.

Young takes the reader through the short-lived period of Japanese liberalism which commenced with the opening of the Showa ("Peace made Manifest") era in 1926; the rise of the Kuomintang power in China and its influence on Japanese policies; the conquest of Manchuria; the Japanese attack on Shanghai in 1932; and the earlier events of the present war. To those who follow Far Eastern developments the information recorded under these headings is more or less familiar and the author adds little, if anything, to the existing store of knowledge.

His sympathies lie unmistakably with China as the victim of aggression by a stronger power, yet it would be difficult to imagine a less inspired piece of writing. It would seem that the author's anxiety to set down facts without, as he says, placing his own "gloss" upon them, has resulted in the sacrifice of style and the consequent production of a book in which it is not easy to sustain interest. It has no literary flavor.

Needless to remark—in view of the foregoing—the author essays no conclusions from the facts he has acquired and recorded. Quite likely he has formed none. Will Japan break her neck in China? Is there any likelihood of revolution in Japan as the masses are made to assume more and more staggering war burdens? Will China under Chiang Kai-shek's leadership resist Japan to the end? If from his undoubted knowledge of at least the superficial facts the author has formed any opinions, however tentative, on these and the numerous other questions which automatically suggest themselves, he certainly gives no inkling of them.

Instead he concludes with a colorless platitude: "If China resists to the end, the universities and colleges that the invader has destroyed will rise again, but the world will regret the passing of a great civilization that cared more for the gracious arts of life than for the tarnished glories of conquest." This platitude, incidentally, includes at least one assumption which the author would have great difficulty in proving, namely, that the Japanese people as a whole *consciously desire* the present war in preference to "the gracious arts of life." As a matter of fact there is at least a strong presumption to the contrary, and that presumption is supported by not a little real evidence.

F. G.

Opposite to Force

Peaceful Change, A Study of International Procedures, by Frederick Sherwood Dunn. Published by Council on Foreign Relations, New York. $1.50.

When a nation enters into a dispute with another nation, it seeks its share of rights and possessions confirmed and protected to it, or, it seeks to have the status quo changed. The term "peaceful change," says Dr. Dunn, refers to the alteration of the status quo by peaceful international procedures rather than by force.

Popular demands for changes in status quo are: Need for greater access to raw materials and market for sale of surplus; relief from population pressure, and return of territories lost through conquest. Those who clamor for change of any sort may be called the Haves and the Have-nots. Naturally, it is most difficult in modern trade relations to confine trading areas to political boundaries, since civilization has not developed in such a manner.

Nations really seek to change the status quo for other reasons, says the author. Such as the desire for power. Nations claim as vital to them things designed to increase their power so they can rule others. The principle of peaceful change holds power is relative, and any change, regardless of reasons given, is thought of first in terms of power relationships. Changes are sought to enhance the prestige of a nation, which generally means "reputation for power." Nations which have been defeated often seek to somehow enhance their prestige.

Self-sufficiency is often sought, to secure national power. Ethnic unity seems a worthier aim, but when one looks at Europe he sees the racial units inextricably mixed.

No country, at the mercy of another country for supplies of raw materials is very happy, and the raw material supply is unevenly distributed. Obstacles to securing raw materials include export taxes and other revenue embargoes, production control schemes, problems of distribution because of purchasing power differences. Dr. Dunn thinks the real problem is whether international trade can be restored without being subject to much governmental control regarding how the trade is to be conducted.

Peaceful Change asks: Does any nation suffer from overpopulation, and, if so, can it be relieved by peaceful change? Different peoples have different habits, are subject to different conditions. Population pressure is seen in nations aspiring to increase prestige. Industrialization and agriculturization may both help to solve the problem. So does birth control, but people hesitate to trust it to political orders. Controlled emigration is helpful, unselected is harmful.

"The international procedures available for changes in rights or possessions are: Diplomatic negotiation, conciliation, international conference, and, indirectly, abjudication, which comprises both arbitration and judicial settlement." Diplomatic negotiation is easily available, but conciliation has seldom been used in considering changes in the status quo. International conference may be bargaining or legislative. No effective machinery for international legislation has yet been developed. International abjudication has met with some success on occasion.

The demands of today are all being made by Great Powers. Bribery by yielding to their demands will not keep peace, nor can it be kept by exchanging or redistributing colonies or giving empires, says Dr. Dunn. Instead, he suggests a code of fair practice in the exploitation of raw materials and consumer representation on all production control schemes will be remedies for these demands.

The theory of Peaceful Change suggests the setting up of unofficial standing committees in each country to explore proposals for changes in status quo. Committees from one country could consult privately with those from other countries whose interests might be affected, and after accord has been reached, report to the respective governments. This would allow for investigation and consideration of possible solutions in a calmer way than has heretofore been customary, and would point toward general interests rather than toward individual national interests.

The author does not say this will be a "sure cure," but he holds it will be more feasible than existing peace machinery, and is worth a trial, if the nations have a primary desire for peace.

M. V.

New Pamphlets

Problems of German-American Relations, by Paul B. Taylor. July 15, 1938, Foreign Policy Reports, published by the Foreign Policy Association, New York.

The pamphlet concerns itself with the growing friction and ill-will between the two countries, the trade deadlock, German export subsidies and import controls, American Nazi organizations and the impact of Nazi ideology and politics on American opinion.

Knifer Injures Police Chief

Woo Siao-hou, director of the police bureau of Yangchow, on the north bank of the Yangtsze River, way attacked and seriously injured by a Chinese in the afternoon of Sept. 28. Woo's right arm was nearly severed after being hit with a knife by his assailant and it was feared that this arm would have to be amputated. The police bureau director was injured about his head also but this was not very serious. The assailant was arrested at the spot and was being questioned by police, while Mr. Woo was confined to a hospital.

War-Time Economic Program Explained by Ikeda

A 10-point war-time economic program to enable Japan to attain the objectives of the China campaign was explained to members of the House of Peers Sept. 23 by Seihin Ikeda, Minister of Finance. The program comprised the following points:

1. Balancing of Japan's international payments by promoting outgoing trade;
2. Providing a steady supply of war materials by both "positive and indirect policies;"
3. Shipments of gold abroad by encouraging gold production;
4. Successful operations of the foreign exchange revolving fund to provide necessary funds for purchasing raw materials abroad;
5. Organization of substitute manufacturing industries;
6. Readjustment of prices;
7. Successful absorption of government bonds to be issued;
8. A national thrift drive;
9. Government economy;
10. Unemployment relief.

"The balancing of international accounts forms a fundamental national financial policy, hence the government has shipped abroad gold bullion when necessary and is trying to bring about an increase in gold production," Ikeda stated. "In order to improve exports the government has established the foreign exchange revolving fund, the export advance fund plan and a guarantee system. To maintain sufficient supplies of military equipment the government is controlling the distribution of commodities and is imposing limitations on the use of important articles. Efforts are being made to promote industries to manufacture substitutes and to make use of discarded goods. The government also has established a Central Commodity Adjustment Committee to adjust prices.

"Absorption of public bonds has been very favorable, those of January to August having all been sold. The government is encouraging national thrift and the total amount of savings up to July was about Yen 3,600,000,000. The fact that tax revenues under war-time conditions are up to the government's expectations shows that the people understand the government's policies and are co-operating with them."

U. S. Imports from Orient Gain

Although the United States imported more goods from both China and Japan in August than in July, the trade with the two Far Eastern countries for the first eight months of 1938 was much less than for the corresponding period in 1937, the Department of Commerce announced in Washington, Oct. 4.

United States exports to Japan for the first eight months this year amounted to US$152,666,000 compared with US$216,810,000 for the same period in 1937. Imports from Japan this year amounted to US$77,230,000 compared with US$143,768,000.

Imports by the United States from China this year totalled US$29,731,000 compared with US$80,766,000 for the same period last year. Exports by the United States to China amounted to US$25,738,000 in 1938 compared with US$42,076,000 during the first eight months of 1937.

Imports from both Japan and China, however, showed an increase in August over the July figures. The United States took imports from China to the extent of US$2,285,000 compared with US$3,598,000 in July, and from US$10,103,000 in August compared with US$8,594,000 in July.

Pittman Assailed

Senator Key Pittman, Democrat of Nevada, was bitterly assailed by the Pan-American Trade Committee in San Francisco, Oct. 6, for his recent proposal that the United States set up an exchange system to barter American cotton for foreign silver. "The purpose of the Silver Act forced China to demonetize her silver . . . . has made the United States Treasury a dumping ground for a demonetized and useless metal," the statement issued by the committee said.

"Senator Pittman's plan calls for additional purchases of demonetized silver . . . . What will happen to the American silver states when all the mines are forced to close."

Germany to Give Commercial Credit to Turkey

A German credit to the extent of 150,000,000 Marks is to be granted to Turkey, it was revealed in a communique issued Oct. 8 at Ankara at the conclusion of negotiations between Reich Minister of Economy Walter Funk and the Turkish Minister of Economy, M. Kesebir. The communique read, "During the conferences between the German and Turkish Ministers of Economy, the basis for a German credit of 150,000,000 Marks to Turkey has been laid down. This credit shall be used for the payment of orders of an industrial and military nature as well as for contracts for public works and for other purposes. Details essential to the execution of this agreement will be worked out to the satisfaction of both governments."

Manchukuo Trade Report Released

Manchukuo's foreign trade during the second 10 days of September resulted in an unfavorable balance of $24,022,000, the Economics Department of the government has announced. Exports were valued at $17,309,000 and imports amounted to $41,331,000.

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Oxford Group Encompassing All Walks of Life

MORE and more the world at large is beginning to take more than a passing interest in the Oxford Group movement, and world personalities are rising to offer praise of its doctrines.

Miss Frances Roots, daughter of Bishop Logan H. Roots, former bishop of the Hankow area and who left China several months ago, has made available to the *China Weekly Review* statements made by Dr. J. A. N. Patijn, minister of Foreign Affairs for Holland, and Hon. C. J. Hambro, president of the Norwegian Parliament and Norwegian delegate to the League of Nations, concerning the Oxford Group. After attending the conference of foreign ministers of the Oslo States at Copenhagen in July, 1938, Dr. Patijn went to Stockholm to work with the group. At this city, he issued the following statement:

"The need of the world is that the various nations shall understand one another. The small nations have the greatest advantage of not being under suspicion of looking at the other nations' territories or intriguing for power or wanting expansion. They are in a better position to apply moral principles than the great nations. The Oslo States especially have only one wish—for peace. But loving peace is not enough. We must find a way to make peace. We must find unity, not in a common fear, but in a common vocation as Reconcilers of the Nations.

"We need God-guided statesmen, men of character and moral courage, who have been freed from selfish ambition and fear of people. Moral courage is the need of the world today in its statemen and its citizens. When you are convinced that God has told you to do a thing, then you should put it through and have the courage to act accordingly.

"When I have to make an important decision, I have learned from the Oxford Group to think it over during a quiet time of listening to God. After our quiet time each morning, my wife and I talk over the guidance God has given us. This gives me a feeling of greater objectivity, and after a quiet time I often look differently at a question than before. I have found in this way the greatest help in the solution of personal and family difficulties, and in my work as Foreign Minister.

Groups' Aim

"The Oxford Groups chief work is to change individuals But by changing a sufficient number of individuals they have a great effect on the nation as a whole. The statesmen who accept this program can do nothing better than to apply to themselves these principles of absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness and love. These standards are as valid for the statesman as for the ordinary person, in public and private life.

"Above the tumult of sectional or national selfishness we must make the truth heard, we must raise our voices high. In the midst of self-interested advertisement-making, the Oxford Group unselfishly proclaims the way to a better world for whole nations. That is why I want this message of the Oxford Group to reach as widely as possible and to have the greatest possible effect."

The Hon. Hambro, before leaving New York on a lecture tour through the United States and Canada, made the following statement:

"The first visit of the Oxford Group to Geneva in 1933 was a modest beginning which has been of real importance to my country and to the other Scandinavian countries, and which may influence to a large extent certain features of international life. In Norway the results of the first Group visit have been marvellous, and things are developing there strongly in an unpretentious manner. They are having results in almost every quarter of the country and in all classes.

"We have now a very close collaboration between the Northern countries such as we have never had before. There is no doubt that the message of the Group and their work have contributed very largely to the feeling of co-operation between the different parties in Norway, and between the Northern countries. I have seen what the Group has done for Switzerland in bringing unity between the three races and in bridging jealousies.

"I am convinced that the only possible way out of the difficulties of the moment, and those of the next few years, is the application of absolute honesty to all our political and international dealings. I want to invite the Group back to the Northern countries and also hope that they can be with us in Geneva this autumn for the League Assembly with a trained International team. If they are, there, it will be a great Assembly indeed."

Meeting in Switzerland

In September, the Group held a House-Party at Interlaken, Switzerland, at which some 2,000 men and women from the parts of the world gathered. Among those present was Bishop Roots and his daughter, Frances, both of whom are personal friends of General Chiang Kai-shek. Among the Chinese and Japanese present, were many who had come directly from the Orient for the meeting.

In writing of the meeting which had not yet taken place, Miss Roots said that their aim was the creation of a new and better world, and the bringing about of new relationships between individuals and nations. Miss Roots wrote:

"These people have no illusions about the size of their task They realize that it will be nothing short of a revolution to creak entirely friendly relations between countries of rival ideologied to replace hatred with understanding and jealousy with cooperation Yet they believe they will succeed. In seventeen years the Oxfors Group has grown from a handful of pioneers until it has thousands upon thousands of followers in more than sixty countries. Its adherents include prominent statesmen, heads of big business concerns, doctors, lawyers, teachers, journalists, Trade Union leaders unemployed, naval and military men, well-known sportsmen, bishops servants, Members of Parliament, manual workers, company directors, and a whole host of others too numerous to mention. In the words of a revolutionary in the East End of London, it is a classless Society.

"At the House Party alone, under the leadership of Dr. Frank Buchman, founder of the Movement, are gathered under one roof people of 40 nations, including all parts of Britain and the British Empire, the Oslo States, the Little Entente, all of the Balkan countries, the United States of America, China, Japan, France and Germany. Here, surrounded by some of Switzerland's most beautiful scenery, they are holding their "spiritual Geneva," discussing the problems of the world and their solution, the problems of the people and the answer to them.

Four Principles

"They believe, with a conviction based on experience which will not admit of non-success, that the four absolutes of the Oxford Group,—absolute honesty, absolute purity, absolute unselfishness, and absolute love—can supply the cure to the troubles of Palestine, the hatred of rival ideologies, the problems of Germany and Czechoslovakia, the wars in the Far East and in Spain, the minorities' difficulties, and economic inequalities. That is why they are out for moral rearmament; why they aim to make their deliberations supply a new pattern for democracy.

"One sees here an almost unbelievable interminglings of different types. Side by side with a film and radio star is, perhaps, a peer. A Trade Union leader can see eye to eye with the head of a big business combine. Let us select one or two at random. Here is Pirin Kozhuharoff, a Bulgarian, who, since childhood, had devoted himself to the work of the Macedonian revolutionary movement, and had become the president of the secret association, dedicated to stirring up hatred against Bulgaria's neighbors, the Greeks and the Yugo-Slavs. This week he has been on the friendliest terms with a Greek, and his energies are devoted to bringing about Balkan unity.

"Meet Bill Rowell, for years leader of the unemployed "trouble brigade" in the East End of London. He may be seen in earnest conversation with an industrialist discussing the many problems facing employers and working people. There is, too, John Ramsey (U.S.A.), President of the Committee for Industrial Organization in the Bethlehem Steel Works, Pennsylvania, one of the greatest steel plants in the country.

"Let me introduce you to John Guise, a well-known English cricket player. Here, too, one can meet such people as Lord Addington, a member of the British House of Peers, and Fredrik Ramm, a Norwegian editor who accompanied Amundsen on his flight over the North Pole.

"These are but a few of the hundreds of interesting figures, but they suffice to show that East and West can meet, that the lion may lie down with the lamb, and that each nationality has a unique contribution to give to the world. To them nationhood means the unique contribution which their country can give to the world and national greatness means leading the way in working out the Divine plan for the family of nations. Who would be so bold, therefore, as to say that, having succeeded in so many cases, the Oxford Group cannot bring about the great revolution at which it aims."

Trains Added to Nanking Line

More passenger and freight trains started operating on the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad Sept. 16, the *Nippo* reported recently. Trains will leave Shanghai at 9 and 11 o'clock in the morning. The run to Nanking requires six hours. The Shanghai-Nanking Railroad authorities increased the number of trains to cope with a growing volume of traffic brought about by the rehabilitation activities under way in the Shanghai-Nanking areas. Heretofore round-trip service was provided only once a day.

Company to Supply Electricity to Chapei

The Central China Waterworks and Electricity Company will supply electricity to inhabitants of the district north of Hongkew beginning Sept. 19, the *Mainichi* reported. Applications and payments after that date are to be made to the company, the paper said. Since the hostilities the district north of Hongkew has been supplied with power by the Shanghai Power Company. The fact that the company is not located in the district has caused high charges and inconvenience, the journal stated.

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